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THE MARKET REPORTER

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LIVE STOCK MARKET REPORTS FURNISH SAFE GUIDES.

Give Valuable Information to Farmer and Stock Raiser in Conducting Breeding, Feeding, and Marketing Activities.

How can the farmer and stock raiser turn the live stock and meat reports of the United States Bureau of Markets into dollars? This is the substance of many queries received by the bureau. And it is precisely this thought that is uppermost in the minds of the bureau specialists whenever a new report is proposed or a routine report is compiled.

Market reports, in addition to giving current information, provide a basis on which to forecast the future. In other words, what has happened in the past will probably occur again under the same or similar circumstances. Therefore, a close study of the reports ought to give the farmer information which will enable him to conduct his breeding, feeding, and marketing operations a little more intelligently and therefore more profitably than he could otherwise.

Diligent Study Necessary.

It should be stated here that small benefit will be derived from reading a single market report or one covering a short period of time. Markets move in cycles, and the man who would keep posted must follow them diligently in season and out. This is a matter of particular importance to the stockman, because his business is, to an unusual degree, a long-time speculation. He must prepare and lay his plans to-day in the light of what he thinks the market will be anywhere from six months to two years hence.

How do the reports of the Bureau of Markets specifically assist him in doing this? First of all, he should take into account potential supplies of the particular class of live stock in which he is interested. Assume that cattle are his specialty. The monthly report in The Market Reporter, showing receipts and distribution of all classes of live stock at 68 public stockyards, informs him as to the number of cattle and calves marketed from month to month through these central markets. If such movements are unusually heavy for any considerable time, it may forecast a cattle shortage during the next year or two, and a shortage of any commodity usually means higher prices.

The same report also shows the number of cattle and calves that go back to the country as stockers and feeders. If such movements are exceptionally light, it helps confirm the opinion that a cattle shortage, comparatively speaking, is impending. If, on the other hand, stocker and feeder shipments are heavy, that fact would go a long way toward neutralizing the importance of the heavy receipts, for the stockman knows that most of these cattle going back to the country must be returned to market during the next few weeks or months and enter consumptive channels.

Demand Should be Studied.

Having established in this fashion a broad basis for his operations, let us assume that the stockman is feeding a lot of steers for the market. He must now give market reports more careful and persistent attention than before. It is very important that he know what kind of cattle are in best demand on the principal markets. If there is a steady inquiry for heavy finished cattle and that kind is selling at a premium over those of lighter weight, it will probably pay him to "feed his cattle out." If, however, consumptive demand seems to be drifting steadily toward lighter retail cuts of meat, or, because of general business depression, climatic conditions or other factors, consumption is centering chiefly on the lower and cheaper grades, the stock raiser may find it more profitable to market his cattle at an earlier age and before they have attained

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A GLANCE AT THE MARKETS.

Live-stock markets during the week ending May 21 were featured by sharp, though seasonal, declines in prices for matured sheep. Hog prices developed some strength, while cattle prices showed a weak undertone. With the exception of lamb at Boston, prices of most fresh meats were generally lower (p. 338).

Wheat prices made substantial gains during the week. Corn, however, failed to reflect any of the strength showed by wheat (p. 345).

Fruit and vegetable prices were generally lower, new potatoes losing most. Carlot movement is at a rate twice that of a year ago (p. 342).

Butter prices worked lower, as an active storage demand failed to develop. An unsettled undertone was evident on the cheese markets. Egg markets reacted slightly under a stronger storage demand (p. 340).

Hay markets continued quiet with conditions practically unchanged from those prevailing during recent weeks. Summer dullness was apparent in the feed markets, but little activity being shown in any line (p. 348).

Demand for late forage crop seeds strengthened, and prices for cowpeas, soy beans, and Sudan grass advanced. The markets otherwise were quiet (p. 349).

Cotton prices continued about steady, only slight fluctuations being recorded (p. 350).

The fluid milk report for May appears in this issue (p. 341).

The monthly grain receipts tables appear in this issue (pp. 346 and 347).

FIELD TEST SHOWS NEED OF GRADES FOR CABBAGE.

Lack of Standard Grades Cause of Serious Waste in both Handling and Shipping Crop—Closer Grading Possible.

A recent field test conducted by the U. S. Bureau of Markets at San Benito, Tex., brought out clearly the serious waste and extra cost in handling poorly graded cabbage. About one-half of the carloads inspected contained an average of more than half a ton of defective stock on which the shipper had to pay freight and cost of handling.

This proportion of loss and waste probably applied to 14,000 cars of southern cabbage shipped last season. The early cabbage movement is about 40% of the total cabbage shipments, and presumably the conditions of handling are more or less alike in the various shipping sections.

41 Cars Meet No. 1 Grade.

Eighty cars of cabbage were inspected during the test at San Benito. Of these, 41 cars met the requirements of the tentative U. S. No. 1 grade, 9 were below grade because of an excess of 2% to 3% over the 7% tolerance of defective stock, 21 showed 5% to 8% in excess of the tolerance, and 9 contained 10% and over in excess of the tolerance.

From 85% to 90% of this defective stock consisted of soft or spongy heads. Such cabbage lacks carrying quality, and on arrival at primary markets is practically unmerchantable. Greater care should be taken by growers and shippers in culling such heads from No. 1 stock. On this grade the shippers cut, hauled, loaded, and paid freight and other costs on from 3,000 to 4,000 lbs. of worthless stock, most of which might have been kept out if reasonable care had been exercised.

Closer grading of cabbage is possible in all southern producing sections. In the field greater care should be exercised. Heads showing seeders and overripe, decayed, bursted, and soft stock should be left unharvested. When loading into cars, whether in bulk or packing into crates, shippers or growers should make a second culling. Many of the largest growers and shippers are doing this. In the case of the 21 cars mentioned the 10% to 12% of soft stock noted at shipping points is waste and simply adds to the cost for freight and handling between the consumer and the producer. This 10% to 12% noted may be 20% to 30% or even more where the additional shrinkage from trimming and the possible decay are considered.

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Live Stock and Meats

SHARP DECLINES REGISTERED BY MATURED SHEEP PRICES.

Hog Trade Develops Strength—Cattle Prices Show Weak Undertone Due to Sluggish Demand.

(Chicago, East St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, and St. Paul.)

Severe but seasonal declines in matured sheep prices featured the trade in live stock during the week ending May 21. Fluctuations on other classes were comparatively slight at Chicago, although fat cattle trade, reflecting continued sluggishness in beef markets, showed a weak undertone, and declines in cattle prices were more or less general at most of the other western markets.

Hog trade developed strength toward the week's close, with tops reaching the $9 mark at Chicago and crossing it at East St. Louis. Demand, however, was at no time sufficient to arouse bullish sentiment regarding the market of the immediate or near future.

Receipts for the week at 10 large markets totaled about 156,000 cattle, 488,600 hogs, and 200,700 sheep, compared with actual arrivals of 148,610 cattle, 478,458 hogs, and 216,486 sheep the week previous, and 164,983 cattle, 625,027 hogs, and 168,412 sheep the corresponding week last year.

Cattle Prices Weaker.

An undercurrent of weakness, accompanied at River markets by rather marked declines in price; traceable chiefly if not wholly to the comparatively narrow demand for the dressed product, was shown in the week's cattle trade. High temperatures, inability of consumers in many localities to effect the economies in meat purchases which they considered warranted by reductions in wholesale prices, and the abundance and seasonal popularity of garden truck and eggs were depressing influences in the meat trade.

Moderate receipts of cattle, a healthy hide market, and continued demand, particularly at Chicago, for fat cattle for export served to lessen the bearishness of the situation and possibly prevented declines of a rather drastic nature.

The effect of last year's bountiful corn crop and its comparatively low market price on the condition of the cattle marketed from the large corn-producing areas continues to be shown. While strictly choice, long-fed bullocks are not excessively plentiful in proportion to total receipts, the run is very largely one of beef, and quality during the past week was above normal. This condition, together with consumers' efforts to effect economies in meat purchases, tend to favor beef cuts from the lighter and less wasty carcasses and to keep the range of cattle prices within comparatively narrow limits.

Wider Price Range Expected.

A widening of price spread in the near future, however, appears inevitable. Grass cattle from the Southwest and native pasture stuff coming from numerous sections are gradually lowering the average killing quality of offerings, and good and choice corn-fed cattle will doubtless receive, in measure at least, the favor which for a good many weeks has been denied them. Whether the expected widening of the price range will come through an advance on the higher-priced grades or through declines on grassy and half-fat kinds or both remains to be seen but a readjustment seems due.

Well-conditioned but more or less plain quality beef steers with weight were relatively the poorest sellers on the list during the week under review. Such kinds sold at Chicago largely between $8.50 and $8.85 and showed 15¢ to 25¢ declines in spots. The demand for choice, heavy, or strong-weight steers was easily supplied, but not many of that kind appeared and they sold steady with a top of $9.40. That price was paid for strictly choice 1,313-lb. bullocks for slaughter.

Graziers from the Mineral Point, Wis., districts were again in the market and outbid killers for several loads of choice fat cattle, paying up to $9.50 for choice 1,325-lb. steers and taking a number of loads at $9 and above. Yearlings with quality and finish found a ready outlet. Chicago's top for the week was $9.65 paid for choice 876-lb. baby beeves, while $9 to $9.50 took a number of loads of 725-lb. to 1,080-lb. yearlings. Bulk of beef steers sold there at $8 to $8.85, with a few that would make carcass beef below $7.75. Demand for the low-priced kinds eased off, however, toward the week end.

Liberal Receipts of Western Cattle.

Receipts at Kansas City included a generous quota of cattle from Texas, Colorado, and western Nebraska, with a fair proportion from New Mexico. Bulk of beef steers sold there from $7.50 to $8.40, with a $9 top on yearlings and handyweights.

Colorado-fed cattle, having had considerable corn, are coming in unusually good condition. Well-fattened New Mexico steers averaging 1,140 lbs. to 1,175 lbs. sold at Kansas City up to $8.10 to $8.40, prices which have not been equaled there this season for cattle from that State. Yearlings reached $9 at Omaha and heavy steers $8.75. Bulk of beef steers there sold from $7.50 to $8.50. East St. Louis reported an extreme top of $9.50 on yearlings with $9.10 the best figure on matured steers. Bulk, including Texans which sold downward from $7.50, sold from $7.25 to $8.50. Bulk at St. Paul, consisting of common and medium grades, sold around $6.75 to $8, with Wisconsin graziers paying as high as $8.65 for choice 1,380-lb. South Dakota cattle and a very few

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NARROW DEMAND STILL FEATURES FRESH MEAT MARKETS.

Lamb Gains Sharply at Boston—Prices for Most Other Meats Generally Lower.

(Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago.)

Although Monday's opening prices were firm to unevenly higher than the close of the previous week, the generally slow and narrow demand which has characterized the fresh-meat trade for several weeks, resulted in further declines at all markets during the week ending May 20. Lamb prices, however, advanced $3 to $8 at Boston. This and the advance of $1 to $3 on kosher chucks and plates at New York and Philadelphia were the outstanding features of the week's trade.

Beef.—Offerings for the week were somewhat less than normal, however, liberal holdover supplies from the previous week, both in the hands of retailers and wholesalers, resulted in accumulated holdings after Monday. This condition, together with the narrow demand that continued throughout the week, forced prices lower at all markets. The undertone was weakest at the close when numerous clearance sales were made at the lowest price of the week.

New York and Philadelphia declined $1 to $1.50 on steers and 50¢ to $1 on cows during the week. Boston declined 50¢ to $1 on steers and $1 to $1.50 on cows, while at Chicago steers declined $1 and cows were practically unchanged. Under a light supply and slow demand bulls declined $1 at Boston and Philadelphia, $2 at New York, and 50¢ at Chicago. Kosher chucks and plates at New York declined sharply after Monday but developed a firmer tone near the close. Under a slightly improved demand closing prices showed gains of $1 to $3. Philadelphia gained $1 and Chicago 50¢. Kosher fores at Boston were unchanged for the week.

Veal.—Offerings of veal were only moderate at Chicago, and under a fairly active demand good and choice grades gained 50¢ while prices were practically unchanged on other grades. Receipts were fairly liberal at the three eastern markets and were in excess of the generally slow demand. After Monday's strong opening, prices declined $1 at Boston, $2 at New York, while Philadelphia was unchanged for the week.

DAILY AVERAGE WEIGHT AND COST OF HOGS FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 21.

[Price per 100 lbs.]

	Mon.		Tues.		Wed.		Thurs.		Fri.		Sat.		This wk.		Last wk.		1 yr. ago.	
	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.
Chicago	247	$8.40	241	$8.37	248	$8.41	234	$8.50	237	$8.59	252	$8.58	242	$8.46	240	$8.62	244	$13.98
E. St. Louis	198	8.59	200	8.43	200	8.51	209	8.65	200	8.93	226	8.98	203	8.63	196	8.76	195	14.41
Kansas City	226	8.14	221	8.12	227	8.08	229	8.16	233	8.08	229	8.07	226	8.12	224	8.20	209	14.00
Omaha	250	8.04	260	8.01	260	8.08	262	8.01	262	8.05	265	8.08	260	8.04	260	8.00	244	13.70
S. St. Paul	238	7.88	230	7.89	244	7.95	233	8.07	233	8.20	229	8.26	237	7.98	235	8.05	....	.....

The above prices are computed on packer and shipper purchases.

RECEIPTS, SHIPMENTS, AND LOCAL SLAUGHTER FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 21.

Markets.	Cattle and calves.			Hogs.			Sheep.		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.
Chicago	65,590	22,425	43,165	130,219	29,008	101,211	68,530	12,400	56,130
East St. Louis	15,520	4,786	7,074	55,008	20,702	33,670	19,255	8,963	7,626
Indianapolis [1]	8,841	4,410	4,421	50,483	28,581	22,336	2,633	1,635	830
Kansas City	39,005	16,084	22,060	58,971	12,103	46,479	47,030	18,909	30,944
Oklahoma City	4,755	1,051	2,753	12,283	320	11,663	533	390	310
Omaha	26,575	7,590	18,985	52,966	8,567	44,399	26,561	3,306	23,255
St. Joseph [1]	7,661	1,982	6,057	27,679	4,697	22,959	13,087	.....	11,673
St. Paul	17,559	5,504	11,478	42,331	10,870	30,592	3,656	258	3,267
Sioux City	11,297	4,820	6,203	33,432	10,090	22,512	2,290	.....	2,291
Wichita [1]	8,724	6,840	1,322	11,056	.....	10,833	1,339	2,084	232
Total	205,527	75,492	123,518	474,428	124,938	346,654	184,914	47,945	136,558
Previous week	196,252	68,562	122,205	451,693	112,321	332,010	199,463	51,006	145,650

[1] Week ending Friday, May 20.

Lamb.—Offerings of lamb were somewhat lighter than for several weeks. Spring lambs were offered in increased numbers. The demand for both spring lamb and yearling type was fairly active throughout the week at all markets, New York being an exception near the close. Boston gained $3 to $4 on yearling lamb while spring lamb showed gains of $3 to $8 compared with the previous week's close. Philadelphia and Chicago were practically unchanged on both classes, while New York was unchanged on spring lamb but showed declines of $1 to $2 on yearling lamb.

Mutton.—While offerings of mutton were only moderate, the demand was extremely narrow. Chicago held steady, but prices declined $2 to $3 at New York, $1 to $2 at Boston, and $1 at Philadelphia.

Pork.—Although offerings of pork were somewhat lighter than for several weeks the demand was barely sufficient to keep supplies moving. Monday's advances were lost at all markets later in the week. Closing prices were unchanged from the previous week at Chicago and Boston. Light average loins declined $1 at New York while heavy averages remained unchanged. Philadelphia declined $1 on loins of all weights.

STOCKER AND FEEDER SHIPMENTS.

Week Ending Friday, May 20.

	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Market origin:			
Chicago	4,902	167	720
East St. Louis	1,977	423	454
Fort Worth	3,827	557	.....
Indianapolis	385	105	37
Kansas City	8,192	1,078	7,878
Oklahoma City	644	244	.....
Omaha	2,360	.....	241
St. Joseph	619	139	1,462
St. Paul	3,637	2,322	257
Sioux City	2,320	229	.....
Wichita	4,482	.....	.....
Total	**33,345**	**5,264**	**11,049**
Previous week	31,723	4,919	7,450
Same week last year	38,946	10,096	23,076
State destination:			
Alabama	.....	128	.....
Arkansas	22	.....	.....
Illinois	3,276	817	2,345
Indiana	1,062	525	517
Iowa	4,642	1,642	1,591
Kansas	6,793	279	925
Kentucky	213	.....	.....
Louisiana	28	.....	.....
Maryland	26	.....	.....
Massachusetts	134	.....	.....
Michigan	1,179	129	.....
Minnesota	870	647	128
Missouri	3,147	134	4,865
Montana	44	.....	.....
Nebraska	2,417	.....	159
New Jersey	.....	249	.....
New York	160	.....	.....
Ohio	1,175	339	.....
Oklahoma	3,790	244	.....
Pennsylvania	384	.....	240
South Dakota	332	131	.....
Texas	1,394	.....	.....
Virginia	298	.....	.....
West Virginia	225	.....	.....
Wisconsin	1,734	.....	279
Total	33,345	5,264	11,049

CHICAGO WHOLESALE PRICES OF CURED PORK AND PORK PRODUCTS.

	May 20.	May 13.	Apr. 22.
Hams, smoked, 14-16 average	$24.75-26.00	$23.50-26.00	$24.50-26.00
Hams, fancy, 14-16 average	27.00-27.50	26.00-28.00	26.75-28.50
Picnics, smoked, 14-16 average	14.25-16.50	13.50-16.00	13.50-17.00
Bacon, breakfast, 6-8 average	24.25-27.00	24.00-27.50	26.00-28.00
Bacon, fancy, 6-8 average	38.25-42.00	38.00-42.00	40.50-42.50
Bellies, D. S., 14-16 average	14.25-15.25	14.50-15.12½	14.75-16.50
Backs, D. S., 14-16 average	10.75-11.25	9.75-11.00	11.00-13.25
Pure lard, tierces	11.25-12.50	11.25-12.75	12.50-13.00
Compound lard, tierces	9.25-10.25	9.25-10.00	8.50-9.50

LIVE STOCK PRICES, TUESDAY, MAY 24.

[Price per 100 lbs.]

	Chicago.	East St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Omaha.	St. Paul.
HOGS.					
Top	$8.75	$8.60	$8.30	$8.35	$8.35
Bulk of sales	8.30-8.65	8.40-8.60	7.80-8.25	7.60-8.20	7.85-8.00
Heavy (250 lbs. up), medium-choice	8.25-8.55	8.00-8.40	7.40-8.10	7.50-8.00	7.65-8.00
Medium (200-250 lbs.), common-choice	8.50-8.65	8.25-8.60	7.90-8.25	7.85-8.35	7.85-8.10
Light (150-200 lbs.), common-choice	8.50-8.75	8.40-8.60	8.00-8.30	8.00-8.35	8.00-8.35
Light lights (130-150 lbs.), common-choice	8.50-8.75	8.40-8.55	7.75-8.25	.....	.....
Packing sows (250 lbs. up), smooth	7.50-8.15	6.50-7.00	6.50-7.25	7.00-7.50	7.25-7.60
Packing sows (250 lbs. up), rough	7.25-7.50	6.25-6.50	5.75-6.50	6.00-7.00	7.00-7.25
Pigs (150 lbs. down), common-choice	7.90-8.75	8.00-8.50	.....	.....	.....
Stock pigs (130 lbs. down)	.....	7.50-8.25	7.25-8.75	7.50-8.00	8.25-9.00
CATTLE.					
Beef steers:					
Medium and heavy (1,100 lbs. up)—					
Choice and prime	8.50-9.25	8.40-8.85	7.75-8.75	8.00-8.60	.....
Good	8.00-8.50	8.00-8.50	7.50-8.00	7.50-8.00	7.50-8.00
Medium	7.50-8.00	7.25-8.00	7.15-7.50	7.10-7.60	7.00-7.50
Common	7.00-7.50	6.75-7.25	6.75-7.15	6.85-7.10	6.50-7.00
Light weight (1,100 lbs. down)—					
Choice and prime	8.65-9.50	8.50-9.50	8.00-8.85	8.10-8.85	.....
Good	8.15-8.65	8.15-8.50	7.65-8.00	7.50-8.10	7.75-8.25
Medium	7.25-8.15	7.25-8.15	7.25-7.60	6.85-7.50	7.00-7.75
Common	6.75-7.25	6.00-7.25	6.50-7.15	6.00-6.85	6.25-7.00
Butcher cattle:					
Heifers, common-choice	5.50-8.75	6.00-9.50	5.00-7.60	5.25-8.00	5.50-8.00
Cows, common-choice	5.00-7.25	4.75-7.00	4.65-6.35	4.50-7.00	4.50-7.00
Bulls, bologna and beef	4.25-6.50	4.25-6.75	4.35-5.90	4.00-6.50	4.00-6.00
Canners and cutters:					
Cows and heifers	2.50-5.00	1.50-5.00	1.75-4.65	2.00-4.75	1.50-4.50
Canner steers	3.00-4.50	3.00-4.25	2.75-4.50	3.00-4.25	2.50-4.25
Veal calves:					
Light and medium weight, medium-choice	7.25-9.25	6.50-9.50	6.00-8.60	6.75-10.00	4.00-6.50
Heavy weight, common-choice	4.00-8.00	4.00-9.25	4.00-7.50	5.00-8.00	3.50-6.00
Feeder steers:					
1,000 lbs. up, common-choice	7.25-8.50	5.75-7.35	6.50-7.75	6.75-7.75	6.00-7.75
750-1,000 lbs., common-choice	7.10-8.25	5.50-7.35	6.25-7.50	6.00-7.50	5.50-7.50
Stocker cattle:					
Steers, common-choice	5.75-8.15	4.00-7.00	4.25-7.35	5.00-7.25	5.00-7.25
Cows and heifers, common-choice	3.75-6.25	3.00-6.00	3.50-6.35	3.50-6.25	3.25-5.75
Calves—					
Good and choice	.....	6.50-7.00	6.00-7.50	6.75-8.00	.....
Common and medium	.....	4.00-6.50	3.75-6.00	5.00-6.75	.....
SHEEP.					
Lambs:					
84 lbs. down, medium-choice	9.00-11.50	8.75-10.50	8.75-9.85	9.00-10.75	8.50-10.75
85 lbs. up, medium-choice	8.75-11.25	8.50-10.25	8.25-9.65	8.75-10.50	8.25-10.50
Culls and common	6.00-8.50	6.00-8.50	6.50-8.50	6.50-9.00	5.00-7.50
Spring lambs	10.75-13.25	9.50-12.00	9.00-12.15	10.00-12.25	9.00-12.00
Yearlings, wethers, medium-prime	7.00-10.50	7.00-9.25	6.75-8.75	7.25-9.25	6.50-9.25
Wethers, medium-prime	4.50-6.50	.....	3.75-5.00	5.00-6.00	4.50-6.00
Ewes:					
Medium, good and choice	4.00-5.50	3.75-5.75	3.25-4.50	4.00-5.00	3.00-5.00
Culls and common	1.00-2.50	1.50-3.75	1.25-3.00	1.25-3.50	1.00-2.50

WHOLESALE PRICES OF WESTERN DRESSED MEATS, TUESDAY, MAY 24.

[Price per 100 lbs.]

	Chicago.			New York.		
	May 24.	May 17.	Apr. 26.	May 24.	May 17.	Apr. 26.
Fresh beef:						
Steers—						
Choice	$16.50-17.00	$17.00-18.00	$18.00-19.00	.....	$16.00-16.50	$18.00-19.00
Good	15.00-16.00	15.50-16.00	16.00-17.50	$14.00-15.00	15.00-15.50	17.00-18.00
Medium	14.00-15.00	14.00-15.00	14.50-15.50	12.50-14.00	14.00-15.00	16.00-16.50
Common	12.00-13.50	13.00-14.00	13.00-14.00	11.00-12.00	13.00-13.50	.....
Cows—						
Good	13.00-14.00	13.00-14.00	14.00-15.00	12.00-13.00	13.00-14.00	15.00-16.00
Medium	12.00-13.00	12.00-13.00	13.00-13.50	11.00-12.00	12.50-13.00	14.00-15.00
Common	10.00-11.00	10.00-11.00	11.00-12.00	9.00-10.00	.....	.....
Bulls—						
Medium	.....	.....	.....	10.00-10.50	12.00-12.50	.....
Common	10.00-10.50	10.00-10.50	10.50-11.00	9.00-9.50	11.00-11.50	11.00-12.00
Fresh lamb and mutton:						
Lamb—						
Spring	28.00-31.00	28.00-30.00	.....	28.00-30.00	28.00-30.00	28.00-30.00
Choice	24.00-26.00	24.00-25.00	21.00-22.00	26.00-28.00	26.00-27.00	22.00-23.00
Good	22.00-23.00	22.00-23.00	18.00-20.00	25.00-26.00	25.00-26.00	20.00-21.00
Medium	19.00-21.00	19.00-21.00	16.00-17.00	22.00-24.00	22.00-24.00	19.00-20.00
Common	15.00-18.00	15.00-18.00	13.00-15.00	.....	.....	.....
Mutton—						
Good	15.00-16.00	15.00-16.00	14.00-15.00	12.00-14.00	16.00-18.00	15.00-17.00
Medium	13.00-14.00	13.00-14.00	12.00-13.00	11.00-12.00	15.00-16.00	14.00-15.00
Common	10.00-12.00	10.00-12.00	9.00-11.00	10.00-11.00	12.00-13.00	.....
Fresh veal:						
Choice	17.00-18.00	17.00-18.00	17.00-18.00	16.00-18.00	.....	22.00-23.00
Good	15.50-16.50	15.50-16.50	16.00-17.00	14.00-15.00	16.00-18.00	18.00-20.00
Medium	13.00-15.00	13.00-15.00	14.00-15.00	13.00-14.00	14.00-15.00	16.00-18.00
Common	10.00-12.00	10.00-12.00	10.00-13.00	10.00-12.00	13.00-14.00	14.00-16.00
Fresh pork cuts:						
Loins—						
8-10 lbs. average	20.00-21.00	21.00-22.00	25.00-26.00	22.00-23.00	22.00-23.00	26.00-28.00
10-12 lbs. average	18.00-19.00	19.00-20.00	23.00-24.00	21.00-22.00	20.00-22.00	24.00-25.00
12-14 lbs. average	17.00-18.00	17.00-18.00	21.00-22.00	19.00-20.00	19.00-21.00	23.00-24.00
14-16 lbs. average	15.00-16.00	15.00-16.00	19.00-20.00	17.00-19.00	17.00-19.00	21.00-22.00
16 lbs. and over	13.00-14.00	13.00-14.00	16.00-17.00	16.00-17.00	16.00-17.00	18.00-20.00
Shoulders—						
Plain	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Skinned	11.50-13.00	11.00-13.00	13.00-14.00	12.50-14.00	12.00-14.00	15.00-16.00
Picnics—						
4-6 lbs. average	11.00-12.00	10.00-11.00	11.00-12.00	.....	.....	.....
6-8 lbs. average	9.00-10.00	8.00-9.00	10.00-11.00	12.00-12.50	11.00-12.00	13.00-14.00
Butts—						
Boneless	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23.00-24.00
Boston style	13.00-14.00	13.00-15.00	15.00-17.00	14.00-16.00	15.00-16.00	17.00-18.00

Dairy and Poultry

LACK OF ACTIVE STORAGE DEMAND FEATURES BUTTTER MARKETS.

Prices Work Lower as Receipts Accumulate—Buyers Critical of Quality—Production Unchanged.

Many in the trade expected that an active storage demand would develop and tend to stabilize the butter markets during the week ending May 21, but this demand failed to materialize, at least until Friday. A certain amount of storing was done during the week at all markets, but not enough to make it a leading factor in the trade. Late Friday there seemed to be a change and indications pointed toward a more active market. The failure to store earlier was probably due to the fact that the bulk of the offerings did not show good enough quality to meet storage requirements and to the further fact that sentiment was bearish. The inferior arrivals created a surplus which had to be pressed for sale on the open market, thus causing daily declines averaging more than ½¢ a day almost to the close of the week.

Buyers Critical of Quality.

The early spring market discounted heavy receipts to such an extent that many thought prices were at the bottom, but when receipts actually became heavy it was found that prices had to be lowered still more. This gave a certain weight to the arguments of those who have been talking lower storage prices. Buyers for storage appeared to be very critical, and this attitude helped to cause the under grades to accumulate. New York reports that practically the only demand during the week was for butter for consumptive channels and that this trade was exceptionally heavy. Toward the close of the week there was some speculative interest on fancy creamery and fine centralized cars for storage which gave a little firmer tone to the market.

Also shippers showed a tendency to store some of their own butter rather than to sell at prevailing levels. Whether enough would be stored during the next few days to relieve the market of surplus and to cause a reaction remained to be seen.

The spread between prices at Chicago and eastern markets has narrowed down recently. Boston reports an unsettled market but a good trade on small orders and buyers taking small lots every day. There has been less buying at Chicago because of the relatively high prices there and the heavy receipts of creamery butter from near-by points which have in a measure replaced some of the centralized goods. There is some storing of the best marks, but dealers generally are ready to follow the decline and are giving but little support to the market. Philadelphia reports no heavy surplus in receipts, especially on the finer grades.

Saturday's markets were all firmer, Chicago leading with an advance of ½¢ to 1¢. New York was still unsettled, but better quality of receipts is expected to improve the market soon as more storing interest develops. June 90-score centralized sold down to 26¾¢ on the Chicago board at one time during the week but recovered on Saturday to 28¼¢ to 28½¢.

The amount of butter produced in the Southwest centralized territory shows a reduction. For the week ending May 14, 84 plants of the American Creamery Butter Manufacturers' Association reported an increase of 32% compared with last year but a decrease of nearly 8% compared with the previous week. This is probably the result of the cold, unfavorable weather of the past few weeks, which has evened this season's production up somewhat with last year's. Receipts on the four markets were about the same as for the previous week, the shrinkage in some sections being overcome by increases in others. Full grass color without artificial coloring is seen on all markets.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF BUTTER AND CHEESE FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 21.

[Cents per lb.]

CREAMERY BUTTER (92 score).	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	San Francisco.
Monday	30	29½	31	31	31½
Tuesday	29½	29	30	30½	30¾
Wednesday	29	28¾	30	30	31
Thursday	28½	28	29½	29	31½
Friday	28	26¾	28¾	28¾	31½
Saturday	28	27¼	28½	28½	31½
Average for week	**28.83**	**28.17**	**29.58**	**29.58**	**31.29**
Previous week	33.67	30.96	34.58	33.84	31.37
Corresponding week last year	62.16	56.08	62.75	61.66	52.42

AMERICAN CHEESE. (No. 1 fresh twins)	New York.	Chicago.	Boston.	San Francisco.[1]	Wisconsin.
Monday	16 –17	14½–15	16 –17	14½	14½
Tuesday	16 –17	14½–15	16 –17	14¾	13¾
Wednesday	16 –17	14½–15	16 –16½	13¾	13¾
Thursday	15½–16½	14 –15	15½–16½	13¾	14¼
Friday	15½–16½	14 –15	15½–16½	13½	14½
Saturday	15½–16½	14 –15	15½–16½	13½	13¾
Average for week	**16.25**	**14.63**	**16.21**	**13.79**	**14.03**
Previous week	16.92	14.79	16.75	14.46	14.17
Corresponding week last year	30.50	27.66	30.66	25.04	28.04

[1] Flats.

Wholesale Prices of Centralized Butter (90 Score) at Chicago.

[Cents per lb.]

Monday	28	Friday	26¾
Tuesday	28	Saturday	27½
Wednesday	27¾	**Average**	**27.54**
Thursday	27–27½		

MOVEMENT AT FIVE MARKETS.

[New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco.]

	Week ending May 21.	Previous week.	Last year.
BUTTER.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Receipts	14,930,239	13,894,391	10,142,250
Put into cold storage	2,418,408	769,000	1,515,559
Withdrawn from cold storage	340,608	334,175	994,964
Change during week	+2,077,800	+434,825	+520,595
Total holdings	7,623,570	5,545,770	6,809,739
CHEESE.			
Receipts	4,346,314	4,482,589	3,965,825
Put into cold storage	1,334,024	653,682	519,444
Withdrawn from cold storage	514,697	630,778	674,830
Change during week	+819,327	+22,904	−155,386
Total holdings	6,121,034	5,301,707	5,449,579
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Receipts	2,334,845	2,995,346	2,543,382
Put into cold storage	643,468	920,457	1,518,413
Withdrawn from cold storage	3,014,670	3,013,481	2,920,001
Change during week	−2,371,202	−2,093,024	−1,401,588
Total holdings	29,630,998	32,002,200	23,652,047
EGGS.	*Cases.*	*Cases.*	*Cases.*
Receipts	452,057	542,126	542,070
Put into cold storage	238,718	249,663	354,553
Withdrawn from cold storage	9,222	8,358	10,600
Change during week	+229,496	+241,305	+343,953
Total holdings	3,024,878	2,795,382	1,943,831

UNSETTLED UNDERTONE APPARENT ON CHEESE MARKETS.

Dealers Buying Cautiously as Storage Season Approaches—Production Increasing.

The cheese market during the week ending May 21 was characteristic of the usual period just preceding the opening of the storage season. Production is increasing and stocks of all styles are liberal on the distributing markets, while dealers are trying to keep stocks moving and floors well cleared. These conditions gave an unsettled undertone to the market with a somewhat firmer feeling toward the end of the week.

Fresh make and receipts show more grass flavor and it is expected that this week will see more active buying for storage with practically full grass flavor. The buying has been confined mostly to small lots with a few lots of 100 boxes to a carload. Dealers, especially at country points, are proceeding cautiously. There is practically no export buying.

Sales on the Wisconsin Cheese Exchange on May 23 resulted in the following quotations: Twins and Daisies, 12½¢; Double Daisies, 12¢; and Longhorns, Young Americas and Square Prints, 13¢.

On the Farmers' Call Board, a newly organized board at Plymouth, Wis., sales were made at the following quotations: Twins, 13½¢; Daisies, 13¾¢; Double Daisies, 12¾¢; Longhorns, 13¾¢ to 14¢; Young Americas, 13¾¢ to 13½¢; Square Prints, 13¼¢.

Egg Markets React Under Better Storage Demand.

The egg market opened during the week ending May 21 in a weak and sluggish condition. Buyers were not interested except for immediate needs and sellers were anxious to keep current stocks moving. Arrivals were liberal and rather poor in quality. Most of the storing was on shippers' orders or by contractors and a few dealers who have need for some strictly fancy refrigerator eggs for next fall and winter.

Trade was very selective as all buyers wanted fancy eggs, whether they were buying for immediate needs or for winter use. There was, however, a fair demand for Checks and Dirties by egg breakers who are taking considerable quantities. Some are also going into retail channels.

Toward the close of the week under continued decline, prices finally reached a level where some speculative interest was aroused. Storage packed eggs could be bought much cheaper than those already in storage and apparently it was a good opportunity to put away eggs for a quick turnover. This demand caused a rather sharp reaction in the market at the close of the week. Trading was fairly active and stocks were cleaning up well. Nearby white eggs were plentiful and dragging. California eggs were in a little better demand and followed the trend of the market for central western eggs.

On account of the reaction this week and the approach of hot weather which is expected to decrease production, dealers generally believe that the market has touched the lowest point for this season.

Feeder sheep and lambs were shipped to 22 States and the District of Columbia from the Chicago market during 1920.

REPORT OF THE FLUID MILK MARKET FOR MAY.

Prices Paid Producers at Country Points [1] for Standard or Grade B Milk (3.5% Butter Fat).

Sections.	Number of local markets.	Range of prices per 100 lbs.	Average price.
New England	237	$2.81–4.03	$3.20
Middle Atlantic	1,219	1.94–3.22	2.51
East North Central	648	1.45–3.60	2.17
West North Central	318	1.23–3.00	2.31
South Atlantic	146	2.38–4.05	3.19
East South Central	138	1.51–2.90	2.16
West South Central	93	1.75–3.70	3.02
Mountain	121	1.57–2.91	2.32
Pacific	182	2.03–3.50	2.77
United States	3,102	1.23–4.05	2.51

[1] The prices at country points apply to milk delivered direct by farmers in their own cans to local milk shipping stations and near-by city milk plants. They show the range and average of prices actually received by producers supplying cities and differ from the dealers' buying prices by the costs of transportation applicable to different shipping points. The price per 100 pounds may be reduced to price per quart by dividing by 46.53.

Comparison of Average Prices for Same Markets.

Sections.	Number of local markets.	Average for— Apr., 1921.	May, 1921.	May, 1920.
New England	218	$3.31	$3.18	$3.77
Middle Atlantic	1,189	2.42	2.51	2.89
East North Central	580	2.40	2.19	3.01
West North Central	316	2.54	2.31	3.29
South Atlantic	129	3.45	3.30	4.30
East South Central	138	2.46	2.16	3.17
West South Central	93	3.24	3.02	3.87
Mountain	121	2.50	2.32	2.98
Pacific	166	2.95	2.82	3.43
United States	2,950	2.60	2.32	3.17

Retail Prices of Milk, Cream, and Buttermilk.

Cities.	Common milk per quart.	Special milk per quart.	Certified milk per quart.	Light cream (18–20% B. F.) per ½ pt.	Cultured buttermilk per quart.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
Boston	15.25	18.5	27	12–15	10
New York	13	18	27–28	20	20
Philadelphia	13	15	28	16	12
Pittsburgh	14	.....	.....	17	.....
Cincinnati	13	.....	.....	14	.....
Chicago	14	22	25	16–17	10-12
Minneapolis	11	.....	23	13	15
St. Louis	14	17–18	24–25	18	18
Washington	13–14	14	28	17–33	14–20
Miami	.....	25	.....	30	15
New Orleans	16	20	30	18	14
Memphis	17	.....	30	18	10
Seattle	9–11	.....	20	14	.....
Portland	13	.....	21	17	13
San Francisco	14	.....	25	16	15
Average	13.67	18.61	26.15	17.88	14.23

New Cheese Board at Plymouth.

A new board to be known as the Farmers' Call Board has been organized at Plymouth, Wis., and 26 cheese factories have agreed to sell their entire output on this board. The first call was at 4 p. m., May 23, in the city hall. Sales on this board as well as on the Plymouth board will be reported by the U. S. Bureau of Markets.

California Eggs Shipped to New York City Via Panama Canal.

The first shipment of California eggs by water to New York City left San Francisco on May 18 and consisted of 1,200 cases, 1,000 cases of which were shipped by a cooperative organization of poultry producers. The time en route will be 18 days, or 6 days more than by transcontinental freight. The eggs will be held in a refrigerator at a temperature of 35° to 40°, which should insure proper carriage.

An interesting feature in connection with the shipment is the fact that the cost of transportation by water is approximately one-half the cost by rail. If this experimental shipment is successful it will probably be followed by others.

Wholesale and Retail Milk Prices at Cities (per quart).

State.	City.	Dealers' buying price at city.[1]	Selling price.[2] On routes. Wholesale trade.		Family trade.	At retail stores.
		Bulk.	Bulk.	Bottles.	Bottles.	Bottles.
		Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
Alabama	Birmingham	6.41	12.5	14	.....	.....
	Mobile	.....	10 –15	14 –18	16 –18	16 –18
Arizona	Phoenix	.....	.....	.....	12.5–15	.....
California	San Francisco	7.74	10.67	12	15	14
	Los Angeles	6.96	.....	.....	.....	.....
	San Diego [3]	7.89	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado	Colorado Springs	6.34	8.1 – 8.75	.....	11	11
	Denver	4.51	7.5	9.0	11	10
Connecticut	Hartford	8.06	11	13	15	15
	Bridgeport	8.49	.....	.....	.....	.....
	New Haven	8.49	.....	13	15	.....
District of Columbia	Washington	6.99– 7.25	9.0 –10	11	13	14
Florida	Miami	12.52	17.5	20	25	.....
	Tampa	9.98	11.25	.....	20	.....
Georgia	Atlanta	6.22	11.25	.....	.....	.....
Illinois	Chicago	5.46– 5.55	9.25– 9.5	13	14	14
Indiana	Indianapolis	4.52	9.5	11 –11.5	13	13
	South Bend	4.41– 4.84	8.25	10	12	12
	Evansville	4.95– 5.27	8.75	11.5	13	13
Iowa	Des Moines	5.27	8.75	10	12	12
	Sioux City	5.27	10	11	12.5	12.5
	Davenport	.....	7	8	12	11
Kansas	Topeka	4.83	8.75	10	12	12
	Kansas City	5.16	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana	New Orleans	8.04	11.25	14	16	16
	Alexandria	7.48	10	11	15	15
Maryland	Baltimore [3]	6.86	12.5 –13.5	14	14	.....
	Cumberland	8.49	12.5	14	16	.....
Massachusetts	Boston [3]	7.85	.....	13.5	15.25	15.25
	Springfield	7.91	.....	.....	.....	11
Michigan	Detroit	4.95	11	12	13	13
	Grand Rapids	5.38	9.5	11	13	13
	Kalamazoo	6.84–6.88	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota	Minneapolis [3 4]	5.38	8.75	9.5	11	11
	St. Paul [3 4]	5.38	8.5	9.5	11	.....
	Duluth	5.38	8	10	12	.....
Missouri	Kansas City	6.43	10–11.25	11–12	13–14	12–14
	St. Louis	5.48	9.5	13	14	14
Montana	Butte	.....	8.75	10	13	.....
Nebraska	Lincoln	3.40	7	8.5	10	10
	Omaha	3.40	7.5	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire	Concord	.....	.....	.....	14–15	11–12
New Jersey	Trenton	7.48	11	13	13	15
	Camden	7.03	.....	.....	13	.....
New York	Buffalo	6.19	8.75	11.5–12	13	14
	New York [5]	6.77	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Rochester	5.61–6.02	9.5	11	12.5	.....
	Albany	5.40	9	14	14	14
North Carolina	Asheville	7.61	12	13	.....	16
	Raleigh	8.22	12.5	15	18	18
North Dakota	Fargo	4.75	8.75	10	.....	13
	Jamestown	5.38	7.5	7	11	9
Oklahoma	Oklahoma City	4.52	8.75	10	12	13
	Tulsa	5.66	11.25	13	18	18
Ohio	Cleveland	6.66	9.5–10	12.5	14	.....
	Cincinnati	5.38	10–11	12	13	13
	Toledo	5.38–5.70	10	11.5	13	11
Oregon	Portland	4.52	8.75	9	13	.....
Pennsylvania	Pittsburgh	6.49	9.25–11.25	13.5	14	.....
	Philadelphia	6.58	10.5–11	10	11	.....
	Harrisburg	6.32	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rhode Island	Providence	7.85	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Newport	8.99	13	13	15	15
South Carolina	Charleston	.....	.....	18	22	.....
South Dakota	Sioux Falls	6.45	10	12	12	.....
Tennessee	Memphis	6.24–7.48	10 –11.25	12–14	17	.....
	Nashville	4.77	10	13	14	14
	Chattanooga	4.88	10	12	15	.....
Texas	Galveston	6.24–7.48	12.5–15	.....	15–18	.....
	El Paso	8.49	12.5	.....	16–18	.....
	San Antonio	5.59	9	13	15	.....
Utah	Salt Lake City	6.49	7.5	11	12.5	13
Virginia	Richmond	9.33	11	13	14	14
	Roanoke	8.75	12	14	16	14
Washington	Seattle	5.42	8	8.5	12	9–11
	Spokane	5.48–6.99	9.5–11	11–12.5	13–14.5	13
West Virginia	Clarksburg	6.88	10	13.5	15	16
	Wheeling	6.45	11.5	14	16	16
Wisconsin	Milwaukee	4.09–4.17	7	7.5	9	9
	Beloit	4.41	5	9	10	9
	Wausau	3.76	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] In many cities for which prices are not given the greater portion of the milk supply is distributed direct by producers.

[2] These prices represent standard, or grade B milk, which is the grade most commonly sold, the butterfat content varying from 3.3% to 4.5% in different cities.

[3] In these markets lower prices are paid for a portion of the market supply which is designated as "surplus milk."

[4] In these markets the price of milk is based on some accepted wholesale market quotations for butter or American cheese.

[5] The dealer's buying price for New York City applies to milk purchased in the 200–210-mile freight zone.

Fruits and Vegetables

GENERAL PRICE TREND DOWNWARD UNDER HEAVY SHIPMENTS.

Carlot Supplies Moving at Twice the Rate of a Year Ago—New Potatoes Decline $2.

Prices of most fruits and vegetables were slightly lower during the week ending May 23, except in the case of new potatoes, which declined rather severely. Shipments of peaches and new potatoes increased the volume of movement about 1,000 cars, bringing the total shipments of leading lines up to 9,051 cars compared with 8,032 the previous week. Produce is moving at a rate twice that of a year ago.

Potatoes.—The rapid increase in the supply of potatoes at South Carolina points was probably the cause of a $2 cut in prices. U. S. Grade No. 1 Irish Cobblers closing around $4.50 per cloth-top slat barrel compared with $6.50 f. o. b. a week ago. South Carolina stock recovered 25¢ in New York, selling to jobbers at $7.25 to $7.50 per bbl. Other eastern wholesale markets did not hold, prices closing 75¢ to $1.50 lower at $5.50 to $7.25. Texas sacked Bliss Triumphs declined $1 to $1.50 per 100 lbs. in the St. Louis and Kansas City markets, closing at $2.50 to $3.50. Louisiana and Mississippi sacked Long Whites, field-run stock, closed around $2.75 per 100 lbs. in the Chicago carlot market. Shipments from South Carolina continued to increase rapidly, 866 cars having moved compared with 388 the preceding week and with 61 cars during the corresponding week last season. Increases were reported also from Alabama, Louisiana, and Texas.

Old Potatoes Nearly Steady.

New York No. 1 Round White potatoes were irregular in eastern markets, prices advancing moderately in New York and Baltimore and declining in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh but keeping within the general range of $1 to $1.35 per 100 lbs. The f. o. b. markets for northern sacked Round White stock were slightly weaker at shipping points, closing at 70¢ to 90¢. Carlots sold at 90¢ to $1 in Chicago. Total carlot shipments of the main crop have nearly reached the 150,000 mark and are moving at a rate four times greater than a year ago. Movement decreased slightly from last week.

Apples.—New York cold-storage A–2½ Baldwin apples have been declining moderately in eastern markets. Prices lost 50¢ per bbl. in Pittsburgh, reaching $6.50 to $7. The Philadelphia market closed around $5.75. Stock in fair condition has been selling to jobbers in New York at $5.50 to $6. The Chicago market for northwestern Winesaps was steady, Extra Fancy medium size apples bringing $3 to $3.50 per box and small sizes $2.25 to $2.75. Movement of barreled and boxed apples continues to decrease slowly, but is still moderately heavier than last season.

Texas Onions Slightly Lower.

Onions.—Eastern markets for Texas yellow Bermuda onions were irregular, the general range of prices closing slightly lower at $1.50 to $1.90 per standard crate, commercial pack. Except for a 25¢ recovery in Kansas City, middle western markets reported moderate declines, closing $1.25 to $1.75. Shipments were 561 cars compared with 633 last week and 853 for the same week last season. Movement from Texas decreased sharply during the week and increased from California. Total movement from the Coachella Valley, California, is figured unofficially at 850 to 900 cars, most of which is yellow stock. The season will close about June 5.

Sweet potatoes.—Prices of sweet potatoes continued steady in consuming markets.

PRICES OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Jobbing Range.

POTATOES, New York and Northern Round Whites, sacked, per 100 lbs.

Market.	Carloads received.	This season. May 23.	This season. May 16.	One year ago.
New York	158	$1.10–1.15	$1.00–1.05	[1] $6.85
Boston	122	[1] 1.00–1.10	[1] .85–1.00	[1] 7.00– 7.25
Philadelphia	140	1.00–1.05	1.20–1.25	7.35– 7.65
Baltimore	2	1.35	1.10	7.65
Pittsburgh	141	1.10	1.30–1.35	8.00
Cleveland	22	1.15	1.15	7.15
Cincinnati	75	1.10–1.15	1.25	7.40
Detroit	27	.90–1.00	.90	8.00– 8.35
Chicago	246	[2] .90–1.00	[2] .90–1.05	[2] 7.50–7.65
St. Louis	83	1.20–1.25	1.30–1.35	
Kansas City	85	1.25	[2] 1.35	7.75– 8.00

POTATOES, South Carolina Irish Cobblers No. 1, Cloth-Top Slat Barrels.

New York	182	$7.25–7.50	$7.00–7.25	$12.00–12.50
Boston	12	7.50–7.75	[3] 8.50	[3] 15.00
Philadelphia	123	5.50–6.25	7.00–7.50	16.00–16.50
Baltimore	29	6.00	7.75	14.00
Pittsburgh	23	7.00–7.25	8.00	16.00
Cleveland	26	7.75–8.00	[3] 9.25	[3] 14.25–14.50
Cincinnati	73	[3] 7.00–7.50	8.25	[3] 15.00–15.50
Detroit	38	7.00–7.50	9.00	[3] 16.00–16.50
Chicago	146	7.25	[4] 4.00–4.25	[3] 15.00–15.50
St. Louis	81	[4] 2.50–3.00	[4] 4.00	
Kansas City	61	[4] 3.00–3.50	[4] 4.25–4.50	[4] 11.50–12.00

ONIONS, Texas Yellow Bermudas Nos. 1 and 2, crates.

New York	150	$1.50–1.60	$1.40–1.50	$1.75–$2.00
Boston	40	1.50–1.75	1.75–1.90	2.50– 2.65
Philadelphia	34	1.65–1.75	1.65–1.75	2.00
Baltimore	11	1.75–1.90	1.90–2.00	2.25– 2.50
Pittsburgh	51	1.50–1.75	1.50–1.75	2.00– 2.15
Cleveland	17		1.75–2.00	2.00
Cincinnati	4	1.60–1.65	1.65–1.75	2.00– 2.25
Detroit	13	1.65–1.75	1.75–1.85	2.15– 2.25
Chicago	129	1.40–1.50	1.50–1.65	1.75– 2.00
St. Louis	154	1.25–1.35	1.50–1.65	1.50– 1.75
Kansas City	75	1.50	1.25	1.75

SWEET POTATOES, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland Yellow Varieties, bushel hampers.

New York	11	$2.75–3.00	$2.25–2.50	$4.00–$4.50
Boston	1	2.75–3.00	1.75–2.00	
Philadelphia	5		1.65–1.75	3.50
Baltimore	4	1.85–2.00	1.75–1.90	3.00– 3.50
Pittsburgh	4	2.00–2.15	2.00–2.15	
Cleveland	3	[5] 2.10–2.15	[5] 2.10–2.15	
Cincinnati	4	[5] 2.00	[5] 1.85–1.90	[5] 1.50
Detroit	5	[5] 2.00		
Chicago	6	[5] 2.00–2.25	[5] 2.00–2.15	[5] 2.25– 2.75
St. Louis	5	[5] 1.80–1.90	[5] 1.80–1.85	
Kansas City	9	[5] 2.25	[5] 1.85–2.00	[5] 2.00– 2.25

STRAWBERRIES, Southern Aromas, 24-qt. crates.

New York	168	[6] $0.22–0.25	[6] $0.25	[6] $0.35–0.40
Boston	79	[6] .25– .28	[6] 0.30– .33	[6] .35– .40
Philadelphia	40	[6] .16– .18	[6] .18– .20	[6] .30– .34
Baltimore	65		[6] .20– .25	[6] .25– .30
Pittsburgh	45	7.00–7.50	6.00–7.50	8.75–9.00
Cleveland	27		7.50–9.25	7.50–8.00
Cincinnati	80	6.50	5.00–5.50	6.00–6.25
Detroit	28	6.00–7.50	7.00–7.25	8.00
Chicago	199	6.25–6.50	6.00–7.00	6.00–7.00
St. Louis	26	5.25–5.50	5.00–5.50	5.50–6.00
Kansas City	34	5.00–5.25	6.00–6.75	

APPLES, New York Baldwins A–2½-in, barrels.

New York	19	$5.50–$6.00	$7.00–$7.50	
Boston	8	7.00	8.00	
Philadelphia	18	5.75	6.25	
Baltimore	9	7.00– 7.50	7.50	
Pittsburgh	44	6.50–7.00	7.75– 8.00	
Cincinnati	3	6.00– 6.50	7.75	
Chicago	20	[7] 5.50–6.00	6.25– 7.00	
St. Louis	6	[7] 6.50– 7.00	[7] 6.00– 6.50	
Kansas City	1	[7] 5.75– 6.00	[7] 6.00– 6.50	

APPLES, Northwestern Extra Fancy Winesaps, medium to large sizes, boxes.

New York	84	$2.75–$4.50	$3.00–$4.75	
Philadelphia	17	2.00– 2.50	[8] 1.50– 2.85	
Cincinnati	9	2.60		
Chicago	51	3.00–4.00	3.00– 4.00	
St. Louis	15		[8] 1.85– 2.60	
Kansas City	9	3.50– 4.00	3.50– 4.00	

New Jersey stock sold at $2.75 to $3 per bu. hamper in New York on May 20, and Delaware No. 1 Yellows at $2 to $2.15 in Pittsburgh. One feature of the season has been the increasing popularity of the Tennessee Nancy Hall sweet potato in the Chicago market. Its resistance to decay, its uniform pack, and its good quality have made it well liked by many consumers. Prices were steady to firm on May 20 at $2 to $2.25 per bu. hamper. The total sweet potato movement is now only about 15 cars per day. Last season at this time the movement had been practically completed.

Early Strawberry Movement Heavy.

Strawberries.—Virginia and Maryland berries, because of the varying condition of the stock, have been selling at a wide range of prices in eastern markets. Best Klondikes and some other varieties have been selling on a quart basis in the New York wholesale market mostly at 20¢ to 25¢ per qt., which is about the range of a week ago. Tennessee Aromas closed slightly lower in Chicago at $6.25 to $6.50 per 24-qt. crate. Missouri shipping stations report a good wire inquiry for Aromas and heavy haulings, 24-qt. crates selling around $5 f. o. b. cash track. Strawberry shipments during the week were about double those of the corresponding period last year, 1,417 cars have been shipped compared with 737 during the same week last year. Maryland berries are also moving in greater volume. Delaware and Kentucky have now started to ship in commercial quantities.

Other Fruits and Vegetables.

Virginia *cabbage* declined 50¢ to 75¢ per 100-lb. crate in New York, closing $2.50 to $3. Mississippi stock closed 25¢ to 50¢ lower in Chicago at $4 to $4.50 per crate. Florida *celery* sold at a range of $4 to $6.50 per crate in Pittsburgh. Florida *cucumbers* closed steady at $5, to $5.50 per ¾-bu. hamper in New York, though the market was as low as $4.50 early in the week. Prices declined in Philadelphia, reaching $3.50 to $4.50 May 20. California Iceberg *lettuce* weakened in Chicago, closing 50¢ to $1 per crate lower at $3.50 to $4. Eastern markets weakened also, the New York market declining $1.50 to $1.75 per crate to a close of $4 to $4.25. Georgia *peaches* in 6-basket carriers ranged $2.50 to $3.75 in Pittsburgh. The Philadelphia market declined, reaching $1.50 to $2 May 20. The peach crop in the Greenville, S. C., section, mostly late kinds, will probably be 650 to 700 cars. Georgia peach shipments are increasing rapidly, with 604 cars shipped, compared with 88 last week. The season is earlier this year, as no cars had been reported shipped to May 21 a year ago. Florida *tomatoes* were firm in New York, closing higher at $5 to $5.50 per 6-basket carrier.

Prices f. o. b. Shipping Points.

	This season. May 23.	This season. May 16.	One year ago.
Potatoes (100 lbs.).			
Waupaca, Wis.	$0.70–$0.75	$0.75–$0.80	$7.15–$7.30
Minneapolis, Minn.	.80– .90	.80– .85	
Aroostook Co., Me.	.45– .50	[9] .35– .45	
Charleston, S. C.	[10] 4.50	[10] 6.50	[10] 12.50–13.00
Watermelons [11] (bulk per car).			
Ocala, Fla.	300– 550		
Strawberries (crates).			
Judsonia, Ark.		2.50	3.75– 4.00
Monett, Mo.	5.00		

[1] Maine Green Mountains.
[2] Car lot sales.
[3] Florida Spaulding Rose.
[4] Texas Bliss Triumphs sacked per 100 lbs.
[5] Tennessee and Arkansas Nancy Halls.
[6] Various varieties, quart basis.
[7] Middle Western Ben Davis.
[8] Medium size.
[9] Bulk per 100 lbs.
[10] Barrels.
[11] 22–28 lbs.

SOUTH CAROLINA'S POTATO CROP NOW MOVING FREELY

Shipments for Season Estimated to Reach About 2,000 Cars—Growers Expect Good Markets.

First sales of South Carolina new potatoes on the New York market, before the middle of May, brought $8 to $8.25 per bbl. but declined to a range of $6 to $6.75, May 25. The f. o. b. market opened at $7 for No. 1's and $4.25 for No. 2's at loading points, but under heavier shipments the following week the price weakened to a range of $6.50 to $6.75 and $?.50, respectively, and to $4.50 and $2.50 May 25.

The quality of this crop is very good and stock is reported arriving in the terminal markets practically free from scab or traces of rot. According to local authorities, the yield may average from 55 to 65 bbls. per acre, having greatly improved since the heavy rains, compared with an average production per acre last year of approximately 65 bbls. The decreased production per acre is attributed to unfavorable conditions at planting time and to the recent cold weather and not to poor seed as is reported from some other sections.

Area Placed at 8,690 Acres.

The acreage in the three principal potato-growing counties of the State is placed locally at the following figures: Charleston, 4,000; Beaufort, 1,500 to 2,000; and Colleton, 500. The area devoted to early potatoes in the State is officially estimated at 8,690 in comparison with 10,695 acres last year.

Recent heavy rains will bring the total production to around 2,000 cars unless unfavorable conditions not now apparent should develop. The total movement last season was 3,069 cars. With favorable digging and marketing conditions, the bulk of the crop will be moved by June 5, which will mean average daily shipment from the State of over 100 cars.

Local shippers expect the crop to find a favorable market throughout the season, as practically all the Florida stock has been moved. It is felt that prevailing low prices for old potatoes can not affect unfavorably the demand for the new supplies. The presence of a strong demand from middle western markets confirms opinions expressed earlier in the season that the West will prove a favorable outlet for local supplies.

Shipments from South Carolina are made in cloth top slat barrels and the crop consists of approximately 90% Irish Cobblers and 10% Spaulding Rose. All stock is machine graded. As in other years, the heaviest shipping stations will be Meggett, Charleston, and Beaufort.

NEED FOR CABBAGE GRADES.

(Concluded from front page.)

This waste under normal conditions is absorbed by the increased cost of final product to consumer. Cabbage for which the producer received $6 to $10 a ton at San Benito cost $25 to $30 a ton to haul to central markets like Kansas City and St. Louis. The wholesaler and jobber charged $3 to $5 a ton, while the consumer in some instances had to pay $60 to $80 a ton. Some of this increased cost is directly chargeable to the waste due to lack of proper grading at loading points and delay in handling en route.

Bulletin on Loading and Shipping Western Cantaloupes Now Available.

Concise and specific suggestions for the handling, loading, and shipping of western cantaloupes is given in Farmers' Bulletin No. 1145, just off the press. Much of this information has been given out in temporary form in Markets Documents Nos. 9 and 10. To receive the new bulletin address the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Australian Fruit Shipped to English Markets.

The first consignment of Australian fruit for the present season reached London during the third week of April, according to information submitted by the American Agricultural Trade Commissionef at that place. The pioneer boat was the *Narkunda*, which, in addition to pears and grapes, brought 56,000 cases, or 2,240,000 lbs. of apples. It was expected that by the beginning of May fruit from the Antipodes would be freely displayed in all the fruit markets of England.

According to reports the Australian fruit crop is exceptionally good this year. The chief difficulty in transporting fruit from the Antipodes to England is the lack of ships equipped with the necessary cold storage compartments. The apples from Australia have thus far arrived in good condition but the pears and grapes are said to have been less satisfactory. For the quantities estimated available for export from Australia this season see The Market Reporter of Mar.12,p.174.

Leading Commercial Apple States.

The production of apples is spoken of in two ways, agricultural crop and commercial crop, the latter always being much smaller. New York has led in both crops two years out of the last four.

The five leading States in commercial crop the last four years are as follows, in the order named:

1917—Washington, New York, Virginia, Illinois, California.

1918—New York, Washington, Virginia, Michigan, California.

1919—Washington, New York, Virginia, California, Oregon.

1920—New York, Washington, Michigan, Virginia, Pennsylvania.

Georgia Peaches Shipped Chiefly to Eastern Markets.

A summary of the reports of railroad destinations of Georgia peaches shows that most of the crop is consumed in the large eastern markets.

The points of heaviest receipts in 1918 were Boston, with 256 cars; New York, 1,840; Buffalo, 165; Providence, R. I., 116; St. Louis, 40; Kansas City, 6; Omaha, 10; Philadelphia, 654; Pittsburgh, 489; Baltimore, 286; Cleveland, 154; Columbus, 169; Atlanta, 23; Indianapolis, 58; Chicago, 290; and Detroit, 254 cars.

Heavier Fruit and Vegetable Shipments.

Shipments of all kinds of fruits and vegetables this spring have been about one-fourth heavier than last. This is partly because the early season has rushed the southern crops along and partly because the movement of old potatoes and apples has been heavy. Both potatoes and apples seem likely to break all records in volume of shipments.

EARLY MOVEMENT FOR FLORIDA'S CROP OF WATERMELONS.

Four Hundred Cars Reported Shipped to May 22—First Cars Sell Around $1,100, f. o. b.

Florida's watermelon crop this season is much earlier than usual—the first car having moved on Apr. 20—with a movement of approximately 400 cars to May 22. Last year the first shipment was made on May 28.

The first cars from the southern district of Florida sold for around $1,100, f. o. b. shipping point, and the recent price range for large melons of good quality has been $500 to $700 per car f. o. b. shipping point. Smaller and inferior stock has sold as low as $250.

Expect Long Shipping Season.

The movement from Florida will extend over a long period this season on account of damage by cold in the northern section. Present conditions indicate that much of the stock in the northern district will move in competition with shipments from south Georgia. Reports from south Georgia state that the movement from that section will reach good volume by June 14 to 20.

The area in Florida planted to watermelons, as estimated by the local railroad companies, is approximately 22,000 acres, compared with 28,170 reported by the Bureau of Crop Estimates last season. About 6,000 acres are in the southern part of the State centering around Wauchula, and the rest in central and northern Florida, centering around Ocala and Live Oak. The crop in the southern part was seriously damaged by drought, and the local estimate places the yield at about one-third of normal. The crop in other sections is in excellent condition on account of rains that have fallen during the past 10 days. However, the weather has been favorable for fungus diseases, and unless the fields are sprayed thoroughly considerable reduction in yield may occur on this account. Anthracnose has appeared already in the fields in the southern section.

Exports of potatoes from the United States during March amounted to 221,380 bu., valued at $252,390, or about $1.14 per bu. Cuba took 127,603 bus., Mexico 51,517 bus., Panama 15,844 bus., and Canada 12,877 bus.

CARLOAD SHIPMENTS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Commodity.	Week ending May 21.	Same week last season.	Previous week this season.	This season to date.	Last season to same date.	Total last season.
Apples:						
Boxed	185	123	229	34,847	45,481	45,591
Barreled	137	104	196	68,162	41,175	41,377
Cabbage	695	675	865	10,414	12,224	32,419
Celery	41	41	94	4,074	2,955	2,992
Lettuce	205	237	320	11,827	8,556	12,459
Onions:						
Old	20	0	33	26,730	20,549	20,549
New	564	853	633	[1] 4,111	[1] 5,055	[1] 26,730
Peaches	608	0	90	698	0	26,881
Strawberries	1,417	737	1,256	6,277	2,902	8,490
Tomatoes	594	93	686	4,761	2,955	14,833
Watermelons	264	0	90	378	0	6,807
Potatoes:						
Sweet	87	83	140	17,400	15,349	15,467
White, new	1,695	724	915	[1] 5,089	[1] 1,635	[1] 183,553
White, old	2,056	502	2,187	183,553	159,401	160,278
Vegetables, mixed	283	270	298	6,788	5,268	13,301
Total	9,051	4,442	8,032	375,909	316,815	401,444

[1] Not included in totals.

WEEKLY LIVE STOCK REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 338.)

Declines on beef steers for the week were mostly 10¢ to 25¢ at Kansas City and East St. Louis and as much as 25¢ to 50¢ at Omaha and St. Paul.

Butcher she stock prices followed much the same trend as the steer market. Prices held close to steady at Chicago and were weak to lower elsewhere. Declines on fat classes were most marked at Omaha and St. Paul. A spread of from $5.50 to $7.50 took most of the butcher cows and heifers at the markets under review, St. Paul dropping down to $4.75 to $6.75.

Best light heifer yearlings sold at St. Louis in line with steer yearlings of corresponding grade and weight. At Chicago odd lots of choice heifer yearlings sold upward to $9 and a few choice, heavy kosher cows at $7.75 to $8. Country buyers provided an outlet for most of the thin, young cows at prices ranging largely from $4.50 down. Inferior shelly canners dropped below $2.25, but sales below $3 at Chicago were comparatively rare.

Bulls sold steady to lower, prices breaking sharply at Kansas City and Omaha, at which points calf values also suffered setbacks. Veal calves, however, worked higher at Chicago and East St. Louis. At Chicago vealers sold largely at $8.50 to $9.25, with best shipping calves going as high as $10.

As is usual at this season of the year when farmers are planting corn, the movement in and out of market of stock and feeding cattle was light. There was a fairly good demand for both steers and she stock, but it was held in restraint by the inability of numerous prospective buyers to finance deals.

Country buyers continue to buy stock cows and heifers rather freely at most points chiefly because of their relative cheapness, killer competition for thin she stock being poor. At Kansas City and East St. Louis stock and feeding steers declined 25¢ to 50¢. Prices at Omaha held firm and Chicago closed 15¢ to 25¢ higher. Buyers complained of the lack of quality of most of the stock offered.

Hogs.—Despite the fact that the average weight of hogs marketed last week was somewhat heavier than in recent weeks and that provision trade and also cash trade was quiet, the spread between light and heavy hogs narrowed until at the week end a gap of but 35¢ covered the bulk of sales at Chicago. The market closed at the best prices of the week, heavy hogs showing the larger part of a 15¢ to 25¢ advance. This put the bulk on an $8.50 to $8.85 baiss and the top up to $9.

The advance was more marked at East St. Louis where with light weights predominating the bulk sold on Saturday at $9 to $9.15 with the top at $9.25. This represented a gain of 30¢ to 40¢ over the week previous. St. Paul closed stronger to 25¢ higher, while prices at Omaha and Kansas City showed practically no change. Closing bulk prices at these three points ranged from $7.90 to $8.35. An improved demand from shippers, particularly for medium and heavy hogs, was the most important factor of strength in the week's trade.

Receipts of hogs at leading market centers thus far this month have fallen considerably below the corresponding period a year ago, at which time, however, they were well above normal for this season. A temporary increase in supplies following corn-planting activities does not seem improbable, but many in the trade think that producers will show a disposition to feed out spring litters and thereby curtail the summer marketward movement. Heavy mortality of hogs en route to market during the last few days of the week when temperatures were high emphasized the need of proper precautions in the loading and care of stock in transit.

Sheep.—Features of the week's trade were a crash in the market for matured sheep, particularly on heavyweights, and cessation of the recent advance on fat lambs following the scoring early in the week of the new high prices for the year on both wooled and shorn lambs.

Large Run at Kansas City.

Receipts at most points were light, Chicago's total being the smallest for any week, barring Christmas and Fourth of July weeks, since last June. Kansas City, however, had the largest run of the year to date, the supply there consisting largely of spring lambs and Texas sheep. At the close Chicago prices on aged lambs were steady to unevenly lower than a week earlier, while matured sheep ranged from 75¢ to as much as $1.50 lower. Heavy ewes were hit hardest.

Desirable spring lambs showed net advances of 25¢ to 50¢ at the three largest western markets, but trade appeared on an insecure footing at the week end, as there were signs of a rapidly increasing movement of new-crop lambs, particularly from southeastern territory, and of grass stock from various sections.

On the high spot early in the week choice California spring lambs sold up to $14.10 at Chicago and best native springers to $14, while $13.50 and $13 were paid at Omaha and Kansas City, respectively, for Californias of top quality. At the week end, however, $13.75 was considered the extreme limit at Chicago, with the best at Kansas City quotable at $12.75. Thin light springers were slow sellers throughout, as feeder demand has not yet developed. Trashy little lambs from southern California sold at Kansas City to feeder buyers at $6 to $6.30 and several loads of light-fleshed California lambs sold at Chicago to killers at $8.50.

Shorn aged lambs reached $12.25 and wooled $12.75 at Chicago on the week's high spot. Shorn Texas wethers sold as high as $7.25 at Kansas City but the best closed around $6.50. Choice light shorn ewes reached $7.70 at Chicago but probably would not have passed $7 at the close when fat, heavy ewes that were selling $1 higher at the opening went begging at $5.25 to $5.50.

Opening, May 23.—Under pressure of liberal receipts, beef steers and fat she stock opened mostly 25¢ to 40¢ lower. Top yearling steers brought $9.50 at Chicago and top matured steers $8.90. Top at Kansas City was $8.65 and at Omaha $8.35. Veal calves and bulls were weak to 50¢ lower and stockers and feeders weak to a quarter lower.

With receipts fairly liberal, hogs opened steady to a quarter lower. The bulk sold 10¢ to 15¢ lower except at East St. Louis, where declines of 25¢ to 35¢ were recorded. Chicago and East St. Louis had a top of $8.90, Omaha $8.40, Kansas City and South St. Paul $8.35.

Deflation of sheep and lamb prices, begun during the latter part of the preceding week, continued, all markets under review being unevenly but sharply lower. Matured sheep declined 50¢ to 75¢ at Kansas City and East St. Louis and 75¢ to $1 at Chicago. Lambs showed 25¢ to 75¢ declines. Choice California springers sold at $13.15 and best natives at $13 at Chicago with sorting close and seconds largely at $8.50. Best shorn lambs sold there at $11.50. Heavy fat ewes at $4 to $4.50 were $2 to $2.50 under the previous week's opening.

ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED UNDER FEDERAL INSPECTION DURING APRIL.

[Bureau of Animal Industry.]

Station.	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Goats.	Swine.
Chicago	126,100	70,057	262,075	15	494,039
Fort Worth	15,647	8,170	16,625	391	28,627
Kansas City	77,094	14,056	123,131	592	221,261
National Stock Yards	16,666	6,804	15,207	.....	104,378
Omaha	63,924	4,307	149,324	.....	176,308
St. Louis	15,210	4,377	4,541	.....	116,000
Sioux City	22,077	2,385	15,818	.....	96,015
South St. Joseph	22,769	3,547	75,899	6	98,751
South St. Paul	13,745	25,972	6,529	.....	139,114
All other establishments	217,711	225,866	371,479	288	1,528,797
Total:					
April, 1921	**590,943**	**365,541**	**1,040,628**	**1,292**	**3,003,290**
April, 1920	637,575	382,420	713,796	5,911	2,590,208
10 months ended April, 1921	**6,969,407**	**3,159,713**	**10,351,463**	**18,824**	**30,810,600**
10 months ended April, 1920	8,426,813	3,427,865	10,846,601	60,502	31,831,062

Horses slaughtered at all establishments, 148; inspections of lard prepared at all establishments, 122,511,372 lbs.; compound and other substitutes, 30,377,918 lbs.; corresponding inspections for April, 1920: Lard, 102,544,340 lbs.; compound and other substitutes, 21,656,773 lbs.

Hide Market More Active During Recent Weeks.

The market for hides and skins is showing considerably more activity recently and prices have taken a decidedly upward slant. As a rule, prices now represent actual sales instead of being merely nominal quotations as has been the case for several months. Calfskins showed the greatest advance, trade being reported fairly heavy during the week ending May 21.

Stocks of cattle, calf, and kip skins decreased nearly 2% during the month of March, while stocks of sheep and lamb skins increased approximately 4%. In each instance, however, stocks on Mar. 31 this year were considerably larger than on the corresponding date in 1920. This was true despite the fact that sales during March were heavy.

The following table shows stocks on hand Feb. 28 and Mar. 31, 1921, together with the number sold during March of this year:

Kind.	Stocks on hand—			Number sold during March, 1921.
	Mar. 31, 1921.	Feb. 28, 1921.	Mar. 31, 1920.	
Cattle	7,806,867	7,940,359	6,558,300	1,110,182
Calf and kip	4,302,128	4,532,833	2,897,068	741,812
Sheep and lamb	12,970,857	12,489,855	9,227,242	1,887,512

Grain

CORN FAILS TO REFLECT UPWARD TREND TO WHEAT PRICES

Gain of 21½¢ Made by May Wheat Future During the Past Week—May Corn Future Sags.

Wheat and corn parted company more definitely during the week ending May 23 than at any previous time on the crop. Wheat was strong throughout the week and closed substantially higher. This strength was not reflected in the corn market, however, and corn sagged, the May future closing 1¢ lower for the week, while July remained unchanged.

The net advances recorded at the close of the week in wheat futures and cash grain were as follows: Chicago May wheat, 21½¢; July, 12½¢; Minneapolis July, 12¢; Kansas City, 12¾¢; Winnipeg, 16½¢.

Closing prices on May 23 were: Chicago May wheat, $1.67½; May corn, 58½¢; July wheat, $1.28; July corn, 61¾¢; Minneapolis July wheat, $1.32⅛¢; Kansas City, $1.21¾; Winnipeg, $1.66. On May 23 May wheat sold at $1.70, which was the highest since about the middle of January, when it touched $1.75. Chicago July wheat on May 23 sold at $1.31½, the highest for the season for that future.

Cash Wheat Premiums Gain.

Premiums on cash wheat gained on the July future during the week, but the May future advanced faster than July. Cash No. 2 Red Winter wheat in the Chicago market on May 23 sold at 39½¢ to 41½¢ over July, compared with 35¾¢ to 38¾¢ on May 16. No. 2 Hard Winter on May 23 sold at 39½¢ to 40½¢ over July, which was unchanged from May 16. Cash corn was fractionally lower on May 23 than on May 16. No. 3 Mixed sold at 4¾¢ to 5¢ under July, and No. 3 Yellow at 4½¢ to 4¾¢ under.

Wheat and corn were under the influence of different conditions during the week and had nothing in common. Corn felt the weight of bearish pressure in the futures market in addition to hedging sales. The bears felt safe, because of the large stocks in sight and large farm reserves. Then, too, it is too early for new crop uncertainties to give them any concern. Yet demand for cash corn was sufficient to reduce terminal stocks 2,521,000 bus. in addition to absorbing day-to-day receipts.

The wheat market throughout the week was under the influence of three factors, namely, a "crop scare," small stocks, and a good demand for cash wheat. One well-known crop reporter estimated the Kansas crop at 100,000,000 bus. This followed by only a few days an estimate by the Kansas State Department of Agriculture of 115,000,000 bus. Last year the crop amounted to 137,000,000 bus. Early estimates this spring were for at least 150,000,000 bus.

Crop deterioration in Kansas, Oklahoma, and some other States, in conjunction with small stocks of wheat at terminal markets and a milling and export demand that readily absorbed the daily receipts, scared the shorts in Chicago May and July wheat and also encouraged speculative buying. The result was a bull market. Much of the buying in Chicago was credited to eastern operators.

The "squeeze" in Chicago May wheat caused that market to advance to a shipping difference over other markets, but there was no wheat in the other markets to ship to Chicago.

Visible Supply Statements.

The weekly visible supply statement on May 23 showed a decrease of 1,685,000 bus. in stocks of wheat at terminal points, bringing the total down to 9,465,000 bus., compared with 38,097,000 a year ago. Corn decreased 2,521,000 bus. for the week, bringing the total down to 15,224,000 bus. compared with 34,000,000 a year ago.

Closing, Tuesday, May 24.—The bull market continued into the current week under the influence of crop news. The following advances were recorded over closing prices on May 23: Chicago May wheat, 6¢; May corn, 3¢; July wheat, 6½¢; July corn, 3¢; Minneapolis July wheat, 4⅜¢; Kansas City, 6¾¢. May 24 was a holiday at Winnipeg.

India Revises Wheat Acreage Forecast.

Since the Government of India published on Mar. 15 the forecast for this season's wheat crop, revised estimates of area have been received. The total wheat area for all India has been changed from 23,563,000 acres, as reported in the second forecast, to 24,502,000 acres, an increase of 939,000 acres, or 4%. The general condition of the crop is reported to be fair.

Rumania Prohibits Exports of Cereals.

As a result of the uncertainty in regard to the coming cereal crop in Rumania, the Government has forbidden the export of cereals by private persons, according to the American consul at Bucharest. A period of drought has been experienced and both winter and spring crops are suffering. The exportation of 20,000 carloads of wheat to France as compensation for a loan is not affected by this decree.

Argentina Likes American Rice.

Argentina offers a market for American rice reports the American consul at Buenos Aires. In that country rice is but a minor crop and the producers are located so far from the consuming centers that they are peculiarly subject to the competition of importers. There is a market preference for rice from the United States as compared with rice from the Orient. Producers have recently asked for tariff protection as well as reduced railway freights to the centers of consumption.

GRAIN EXPORTS.

Wheat inspected out under American grades only. Flour not included.

[Thousands of bushels, i. e., 000 omitted.]

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
Week ending May 21:					
Atlantic ports [1]	1,151	1,421	350	248	431
Gulf ports [2]	3,010	.....	6	.....	129
Pacific ports [3]	324	.....	.....	79	.....
Total	**4,485**	**1,421**	**356**	**327**	**560**
Previous week	4,055	822	13	187	127
Total July 1, 1920, to May 21, 1921	242,054	35,640	3,004	19,458	32,999

[1] Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portland, Me., and Newport News.
[2] New Orleans, Galveston, Texas City, and Port Arthur, Tex.
[3] Seattle, Tacoma, Astoria, Portland, and San Francisco.

GRAIN PRICES.

Daily Average of Cash Sales at Certain Markets. Week Ending Friday, May 20.

[Cents per bushel.]

WHEAT.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed	Thr.	Fri.
Chicago.						
Dark Northern Spring.....No. 1	.....	158	163	.....	.....	167
No. 4	135	136½	.....	.....	141	.....
Hard Winter...No. 1	.....	157½	161¼	160	161	165
Red Winter....No. 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	159¼
Minneapolis.						
Dark Northern Spring.....No. 1	160	163	166	173	176	172
No. 2	148	154	156	160	166	157
No. 3	138	141	146	146	150	149
No. 4	128	134	135	138	141	138
Northern Spring.....No. 2	145	140	146	147	.....	.....
No. 3	133	136	.....	141	137	.....
No. 4	127	123	.....	131	131	.....
Kansas City.						
Dark Hard Winter.....No. 1	.....	.....	.....	155	155	160
No. 2	153	155	156	155	156	160
No. 3	153	154	155	155	155⅜	160
No. 4	151	153	154⅜	154	155	158
Hard Winter...No. 1	147	149	150	147½	149	155½
No. 2	145⅝	147½	149	147	147¼	152¼
No. 3	142⅝	146	146	146	148	150
No. 4	142½	144½	147	143	144	.....
Red Winter....No. 1	.....	160	159⅜	155	155	.....
No. 2	156⅝	159	158	.....	153	157
St. Louis.						
Red Winter....No. 1	161	163	164¾	167	167¾	169
No. 2	158	161½	163½	164	163½	168
No. 3	157	159	160	158	160½	163¾

CORN.

Chicago.						
White.....No. 1	.....	61¾	60½	.....	.....	60
No. 2	61	61¾	60½	60½	59½	60
No. 3	60¼	60½	.....	60½	58¾	59
Yellow.....No. 1	61	61¾	61	60½	60	59¾
No. 2	61	61½	60¼	60⅝	59¾	59½
No. 3	60	60½	59½	59½	59	59
No. 4	58½	59¾	.....	.....	58½	.....
Mixed.....No. 1	60½	61½	.....	60	.....	59½
No. 2	60¼	61½	60	60	59½	59½
No. 3	60	60	58½	.....	59¼	58¼
Minneapolis.						
Yellow.....No. 3	53	.....	.....	.....	54½	55
Kansas City.						
White.....No. 1	.....	60	57½	59	.....	57½
No. 2	58	60	57	58	57½	57½
No. 3	57	58	.....	57	.....	56½
Yellow.....No. 3	.....	56	.....	.....	.....	56
Mixed.....No. 2	.....	55	55	54	55	53¾
No. 3	.....	54	.....	52½	.....	52½
St. Louis.						
White.....No. 1	64	64½	65	66	.....	62¼
No. 2	64	63	64½	64½	64	62
No. 3	61	63	.....	64	.....	.....
Yellow.....No. 1	63	63	61½	61	60	60
No. 2	63	63	61	61	60	60
No. 3	62	62	60	.....	59	59

OATS.

Chicago.						
White.....No. 1	38½	39	.....	38¾	38¼	38¼
No. 2	38¼	38¾	38¼	38¼	38	38¼
No. 3	37¾	38¼	37¾	38	37¾	37¾
No. 4	37¼	37½	36½	37¼	37¼	37¼
Minneapolis.						
White.....No. 3	33½	34½	34	34½	33½	34¾
No. 4	33¼	33¾	33½	35½	33	.....
Kansas City.						
White.....No. 3	40½	41	40¼	40	.....	40
St. Louis.						
White.....No. 1	40¼	40½	40	40	39½	39¾
No. 2	39¾	40¾	39½	40	39¾	39½
No. 3	39½	39½	39	39½	39	39
No. 4	38¾	39	38¾	39	38¼	37½

RYE.

Chicago.						
No. 2.....	138	139¼	.....	139¾	142	145½
Minneapolis.						
Western.....No. 2	126	130½	132	131	134½	138½

Daily Closing Prices of Futures.

Chicago.							
Wheat:	May.....	143¼	146	146½	148½	152¾	159¾
	July.....	115½	115½	115½	118½	119¼	123¾
Corn:	May.....	60⅝	59⅝	58¾	59⅝	59	58¾
	July.....	62¼	61½	60⅞	61½	60⅝	60⅜
Oats:	May.....	37⅞	36⅞	36¼	37	36½	36¾
	July.....	39¼	38⅜	38⅝	39	38⅝	38¾
Kansas City.							
Wheat:	May.....	138½	139½	137⅞	140	142⅝	150
	July.....	108⅝	109⅜	109½	111⅞	113	117½
Corn:	May.....	52⅝	51⅞	51⅛	51⅝	50⅛	50⅛
	July.....	55⅝	55	54¼	54⅝	53⅝	53¼
Oats:	May.....	37¼	37¼	37⅛	37¼	37⅝	37⅝
	July.....	38⅛	38⅜	38	38	37½	38

RECEIPTS OF WHEAT FOR APRIL.

[Amount of each class and grade, in terms of carloads, inspected on arrival at all inspection points by inspectors licensed under the United States grain standards Act.

Subclasses and grades.		Minneapolis.	Duluth.	Milwaukee.	Chicago.	Buffalo.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	Baltimore.	New Orleans.	Galveston.	Kansas City, Mo. and Kans.	Omaha.	Wichita.	Ft. Worth.	St. Louis and East St. Louis.	Indianapolis.	Cincinnati.	Seattle.	Portland.	St. Joseph.	All other inspection points.	Total Apr., 1921.	Total Mar., 1921.	Total July, 1920-Apr., 1921.	Total July, 1919-Apr., 1920.
Dark Northern Spring.	No. 1	1070	469	6	21	11	524		5		1			3			1			5	19		107	2242	2097	38353	4297
	No. 2	345	181	12	15	1	84	53			1			3						14	32		61	802	1155	12923	3128
	No. 3	502	848	5	22		256	199		11				2						31	54		88	2018	1454	19604	8526
	All others	1134	159	22	26	6		26			207	58	446	39	58		28			6	28	20	116	2379	3094	35326	21593
Total		3051	1657	45	84	18	864	278	5	11	209	58	446	47	58		29			56	133	20	372	7441	8400	106206	37514
Northern Spring	No. 1	44	1	1	7							3		2						7	50		30	145	154	2548	4078
	No. 2	36	7	2	6		1					1	5	6						10	42		35	151	147	2096	2996
	No. 3	24	13	5	14		1				1		1							4	17		8	88	114	1608	6979
	All others	49	15	6	10	1					1	4					2			1	26	15	14	144	175	3800	14082
Total		153	36	14	37	1		2			2	8	6	8			2			22	135	15	87	528	590	10052	28133
Red Spring	No. 1												1							2	1		2	6	5	95	137
	No. 2																								3	43	97
	No. 3																								1	54	108
	All others	1		1																				2	5	133	156
Total		1		1																2	1		2	8	14	326	496
Total Hard Red Spring		**3205**	**1693**	**60**	**121**	**19**	**864**	**280**	**5**	**11**	**211**	**66**	**453**	**55**	**58**		**31**			**80**	**269**	**35**	**461**	**7977**	**9004**	**116584**	**66172**
Amber Durum	No. 1	11	6																				1	18	25	951	677
	No. 2	88	83									1		1										173	205	6408	4316
	No. 3	30	15																					45	66	2142	2218
	All others	28	9							1														38	67	1005	1650
Total		157	113							1		1		1									1	274	363	10506	8861
Durum	No. 1		2								2	1											1	6	9	206	138
	No. 2	10	44	1				5			5	6		1									4	71	39	2016	1116
	No. 3	12	24				5				6	11	1				2						3	64	73	1401	530
	All others	34	35	1	3		4				3	9		1			2						8	100	85	1180	571
Total		56	105	2	3		9				16	27	1	2			4						16	241	206	4803	2355
Red Durum	No. 1	5	13																					18	15	1031	411
	No. 2	3	10			1																		14	15	435	346
	No. 3	4	2											1										7	3	136	93
	All others	2	3														2							7	6	132	113
Total		14	28		1							1		1			2							46	39	1734	963
Total Durum		**227**	**246**	**2**	**3**	**1**		**9**		**1**	**16**	**28**	**1**	**4**			**6**						**17**	**561**	**608**	**17043**	**12179**
Dark Hard Winter	No. 1	196	11	5	16		1					12	37	3	27	3	2			4	65		282	664	361	8291	1918
	No. 2	269	1		5		10	8				37	303	4	163	8	37			7	103	1	1021	1977	1096	13966	4290
	No. 3	138			2			1				38	258	2	155	1	12			1	45	5	707	1365	702	8844	4205
	All others	45										20	196		104	2	2			2	17	1	275	664	424	5108	2498
Total		648	12	5	23		11	9				107	794	9	449	14	53			14	230	7	2285	4670	2587	36209	12911
Hard Winter	No. 1	354	3	1	183	8	21	11			568	468	1235	377	89	6	112	1			64	159	893	4553	2372	49646	9177
	No. 2	225	9	1	122	20	122	48			2587	1414	2012	415	218	23	59		1		54	60	408	8798	6523	83081	50995
	No. 3	42		1	16	5		8			504	533	655	302	51	9	15				12	19	367	2539	2970	39053	59821
	All others	49			13	1	1				220	570	732	287	140	29	23				6	54	673	2798	2859	37169	58068
Total		670	12	3	334	34	144	67			3879	2985	4634	1381	498	67	209	1	1		136	292	3341	18688	14724	213949	178061
Yellow Hard Winter	No. 1											2	1				1						1	5	2	139	644
	No. 2											5	2										3	10	7	228	3404
	No. 3											2		1		1								4		94	4314
	All others																						4	4	2	132	4124
Total												9	3	1		1	1						8	23	11	593	12486
Total Hard Red Winter		**1318**	**24**	**8**	**357**	**34**	**155**	**76**			**3879**	**3101**	**5431**	**1391**	**947**	**82**	**263**	**1**	**1**	**14**	**366**	**299**	**5634**	**23381**	**17322**	**250751**	**203458**
Red Winter	No. 1	13			35	3	26	6		10	90	24	98		2	13	266	16	10		7	19	162	800	461	14795	7672
	No. 2	10		7	55	39	77	132		393	214	138	148			10	528	59	109	4	12	17	638	2590	1336	32089	71555
	No. 3			3	9	6	3	100		106	58	118	39				121	33	81	1			196	874	566	12315	58908
	All others	1		1	7	17	2	93		69	10	146	81		1	1	122	33	54	4	1	5	155	803	623	13755	41371
Total		24		11	106	65	108	331		578	372	426	366		3	24	1037	141	254	9	20	41	1151	5067	2986	72954	179506
Red Walla	No. 1																			8	72		6	86	48	695	1074
	No. 2																			7	45		21	73	89	698	797
	No. 3																			1	9		8	18	21	166	113
	All others														1						3		3	11	7	150	78
Total															1					16	133		38	188	165	1709	2062
Total Soft Red Winter		**24**		**11**	**106**	**65**	**108**	**331**		**578**	**372**	**426**	**366**	**1**	**3**	**24**	**1037**	**141**	**254**	**25**	**153**	**41**	**1189**	**5255**	**3151**	**74663**	**181568**
Hard White	No. 1			2																4	11		3	20	20	315	1866
	No. 2											4		2						44	52		36	138	112	1483	2063
	No. 3											1								53	78		60	192	169	1382	1271
	All others											1		3			1			62	88		63	218	278	1482	1243
Total				2								6		5			1			163	229		162	568	579	4662	6443
Soft White	No. 1										6	4				1	1				2		14	28	29	743	980
	No. 2	1				3	6	14		2	33	61	12			10	7			1	46		134	330	266	5499	4804
	No. 3		2			4	1	6		3	17	9	2			1	1	2		1	84		34	167	97	1479	1748
	All others		1			1		3		2	5	3	1			1	2				14		10	53	78	675	608
Total		1	3			8	7	23		7	61	77	15			23	11	2		2	146		192	578	470	8387	8140
Total Common White		**1**	**5**			**8**	**7**	**23**		**7**	**61**	**83**	**20**			**23**	**12**	**2**		**165**	**375**		**354**	**1146**	**1049**	**13049**	**14583**
White Club	No. 1		1																	2	54		25	82	47	1210	3847
	No. 2	1															3	1			16	389		53	463	156	3689	4561
	No. 3																			13	379		39	431	187	2788	2383
	All others															1				3	121		18	143	80	930	364
Total White Club		**1**	**1**										**1**			**3**	**1**			**34**	**943**		**135**	**1119**	**470**	**8617**	**11155**
Mixed Wheat	No. 1	94	67	2	59	9	3				117	74	190	13	10		69	3		4	34	16	111	875	596	15324	4707
	No. 2	169	265	11	28	22	151	382		205	238	310	214	26	22	15	31			22	132	5	430	2678	1441	33245	17794
	No. 3	88	211	14	17	14	154	61		21	237	261	72	15	13	2	13		2	16	140	4	202	1557	1033	15432	16456
	All others	105	81	9	12	10	9	4		10	228	422	109	45	28	23	13		1	6	65	12	179	1371	1056	12646	12711
Total Mixed Wheat		**456**	**624**	**36**	**116**	**55**	**317**	**447**		**236**	**820**	**1067**	**585**	**99**	**73**	**40**	**126**	**3**	**3**	**48**	**371**	**37**	**922**	**6481**	**4126**	**76647**	**51668**
Total, Apr., 1921		**5232**	**2593**	**117**	**703**	**182**	**1451**	**1166**	**5**	**833**	**5359**	**4771**	**6857**	**1550**	**1081**	**172**	**1476**	**147**	**258**	**366**	**2477**	**412**	**8712**	**45920**			
Total, Mar., 1921		5823	1580	226	1342	627	724	599	50	189	1647	2473	6022	986	840	293	1349	113	202	358	1412	363	8512		35730		
Total, July, 1920-Apr., 1921		77955	34666	1511	14480	4339	38011	12169	2414	17406	44633	44578	73281	20521	10240	2876	18158	2840	2856	4486	16663	4349	108922			557354	
Total, July, 1919-Apr., 1920		87322	8904	3848	47371	8593	19859	15030	3376	15073	8026	16563	82071	20481	14642	5448	31267	5385	5307	6659	7775	6853	120930				540783

RECEIPTS OF SHELLED CORN FOR APRIL.

[Amount of each class and grade, in terms of carloads, inspected on arrival at all inspection points by inspectors licensed under the United States grain standards Act.]

Points at which received.	White.						Yellow.						Mixed.						Total, Apr., 1921.	Total, Mar., 1921.	Total Oct. 1, 1920–Apr. 30, 1921.	Total Oct. 1, 1919–Apr. 30, 1920.
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No 3.	No. 4.	All others.	Total.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	All others.	Total.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	All others.	Total.				
Chicago	17	190	166	62	28	463	61	386	645	323	113	1,528	11	78	351	263	109	812	2,803	8,069	42,198	24,293
Omaha	23	74	99	12	7	215	26	67	208	46	19	366	6	54	141	35	18	254	835	1,604	8,142	10,242
Peoria		7	6	2	1	16	8	57	98	45	42	250	1	9	24	7	9	50	316	832	5,116	9,863
Kansas City, Kans. and Mo	14	138	83	7	3	245	5	62	50	4	12	133	2	146	77	12	24	261	639	2,808	9,028	6,636
St. Louis and East St. Louis	18	54	119	19	12	222	7	65	214	45	51	382	3	26	116	12	32	189	793	2,297	9,620	10,530
Milwaukee	1	8	12	16	9	46	2	13	112	84	38	249	2	11	67	81	29	190	485	2,191	8,436	5,432
Indianapolis	2	54	152	27	23	258	1	27	130	56	15	229		7	64	10	16	97	584	984	7,752	8,747
Minneapolis	1	2	6	6		15	2	9	88	93	17	209		11	50	100	42	203	427	1,377	7,371	6,781
Buffalo		2	3		2	7		36	235	37	41	349			18	3	13	34	390	1,384	5,410	4,207
Cincinnati	1	21	33	11	3	69	1	26	102	34	20	183		11	44	21	23	99	351	405	2,432	2,654
Memphis	3	11	22	7	8	51		82	102	12	10	206		11	2		5	18	275	270	1,728	2,009
Louisville		13	37	1	2	53		19	5	1	1	26			4	3		7	86	130	1,007	2,034
Sioux City		4	13	2		19	1	26	93	19	4	143		5	43	11	5	64	226	564	2,684	1,228
Philadelphia		11	1	1		13	3	25	8		3	39		155	78	17	14	264	316	1,544	3,971	802
Nashville	6	91	47	8	17	169		52	8	1	2	63		6	1		1	8	240	237	1,370	1,375
Cleveland				1		1	1	34	59	15	45	154		1	12	10	10	33	188	205	1,224	600
Baltimore	2	18	8			28		29	89	25	11	154		44	151	31	65	291	473	3,330	8,858	1,311
New Orleans	4	133	44	4	21	206	2	109	12	1	6	130		16	16	1	44	77	413	1,426	4,387	863
Denver		8	13	2		23		27	28	5		60	2	35	35	6	2	80	163	377	2,518	2,111
Detroit							3	22	10	1		36			1			1	37	75	508	920
Wichita		6				6	2	8	6	1	4	21	1	5	5	3	3	17	44	151	448	337
Seattle								9	29	1		39		4	1			5	44	58	337	355
Fort Worth	1	6	4		1	12		13	2		3	18	4	8	6	1	3	22	52	236	838	464
Portland							1	16	1			18							18	23	269	140
Atlanta			1			1											1	1	2	1	10	22
Galveston		2	2		1	5								1	1			2	7	14	139	63
Duluth			5	8	1	14			16	7	1	24		14	41	32	5	92	130	425	830	35
New York								108	8	3		119		53	62		5	120	239	2,046	5,155	355
St. Joseph	19	70	29	4	4	126	5	32	36	8	5	86	3	20	24	4	7	58	270	503	2,384	2,525
All other inspection points	29	324	371	56	43	823	23	374	602	262	136	1,397	13	199	508	136	97	953	3,173	5,629	28,256	22,572
Total Apr., 1921	141	1,247	1,276	256	186	3,106	154	1,733	2,996	1,129	599	6,611	48	934	1,942	796	582	4,302	14,019			
Total Mar., 1921	52	822	2,763	1,750	342	5,729	32	1,144	6,121	7,980	2,193	17,470	47	2,178	7,342	4,734	1,695	15,996		39,195		
Total Oct., 1920–Apr., 1921	2,844	6,850	10,315	8,851	3,247	31,807	5,367	10,041	20,541	33,256	14,308	83,513	1,629	8,086	20,835	18,188	8,868	57,656			172,976	
Total Oct., 1919–Apr., 1920	874	3,004	7,110	11,123	3,687	25,798	3,484	5,336	11,797	29,588	18,145	68,350	824	3,122	6,071	13,205	12,133	35,355				129,503

RECEIPTS OF OATS FOR APRIL.

[Amount of each class and grade, in terms of carloads, inspected on arrival at all inspection points by inspectors licensed under the United States grain standards Act.]

Points at which received.	White.						Mixed.						Red.						Black and gray.						Total, Apr. 1921.	Total, Mar., 1921.	Total, July, 1920–Apr., 1921.	Total, July, 1919–Apr., 1920.
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	S. G.	Total.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	S. G.	Total.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	S. G.	Total.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	S. G.	Total.				
Chicago	188	968	550	82	26	1,814	3	5	2			10													1,824	2,374	26,001	28,353
Milwaukee		20	150	16	1	187		1				1													188	504	7,857	10,677
Minneapolis	1	46	206	61	14	328					8	8													336	813	10,439	9,579
New York	12	130	22	85	28	277																			277	182	3,106	7,418
St. Louis and East St. Louis	73	107	235	55	45	515	10	12		4	3	29	2	9		1		12							556	828	8,815	9,197
Buffalo	73	206	51	44	14	388																			388	418	5,331	5,457
Indianapolis	91	342	48	18	7	506	8	9	1			18		5				5							529	537	6,447	6,084
Omaha		30	96	22	7	155		2	1	1		4													159	331	4,495	5,803
Peoria	17	35	6	5	1	64				1		1													65	95	1,938	2,007
Cairo	4	252	185	36	11	488	1	1		1		3													491	657	5,578	7,676
Cincinnati	7	144	48	28	26	253	12	3	2			17													270	269	2,387	2,064
Memphis	73	76	160	30	65	404		2			1	3													407	367	3,943	4,903
Louisville	10	112	27	15	17	181	1	1			1	3								1				1	185	319	2,580	3,704
Kansas City Mo. and Kans		27	58	10	2	97		5				5		14		1		15							117	287	4,345	4,941
Philadelphia	3	48	7	2	1	61																			61	70	1,054	2,148
Denver	2	2	24	14	1	43																			43	26	576	1,113
Nashville	10	98	88	20	6	222		2		1		3		5				5							230	235	2,978	3,720
Detroit	2	41	13	5		61																			61	60	1,042	1,037
Seattle	4	36	6	10	2	58																			58	43	476	560
Portland	12	20	3	1	1	37				1		1							9	12	4	5	2	32	70	97	750	851
Cleveland	13	64	56	19	10	162		1				1													163	142	1,731	1,119
Duluth		8	45	15	4	72					6	6													78	380	2,657	527
New Orleans		21	33	4	1	59																			59	64	939	2,103
Fort Worth				2		2								9	11	2	4	26							28	114	1,623	2,109
Baltimore		23	4	1	2	30																			30	12	950	1,855
Sioux City		34	25	3		62																			62	84	1,313	471
Boston		4	2	1	1	8																			8	7	112	1,556
Atlanta																									0	2	53	22
Galveston																1		1							1	0	59	188
Wichita														2	1			3							3	8	109	294
St. Joseph		2	13	1		16								1				1							17	44	495	591
All other inspection points	80	618	611	138	41	1,488	2	5	2		1	10		29	37	13	5	84							1,582	2,084	22,889	25,807
Total Apr., 1921	675	3,514	2,772	743	334	8,038	37	49	8	9	20	123	2	74	49	18	9	152	9	13	4	5	2	33	8,346			
Total Mar., 1921	529	3,924	4,949	1,053	411	10,866	33	82	22	8	27	172	14	222	100	29	10	375	9	6	12	12	10	49		11,462		
Total July, 1920–Apr., 1921	5,422	43,988	57,840	9,556	4,615	121,421	438	944	430	128	338	2,278	400	3,843	3,151	1,016	563	8,973	107	123	74	51	31	386			133,058	
Total, July, 1919–Apr., 1920	4,382	42,418	76,968	12,352	2,269	138,389	348	1,200	401	285	4,099	288	1,768	5,061	3,769	828	11,714	85	93	59	55	40	332				154,534

Hay and Feed

LIGHT RECEIPTS CAUSE TIMOTHY PRICES TO ADVANCE.

Market Very Narrow and Trading Continues Quiet—Farm Work Still Retarding Movement.

Reports from the various important hay markets for the week ending May 21 indicate but little change in the general conditions that have prevailed for several weeks. The demand continues very limited and is confined to local purchases by dealers and consumers for immediate needs only. Farm work is retarding the movement of hay from the farms, though considerable hay is reported as being marketed in near-by territory. Buyers, however, expect a heavier movement later when the spring farm work is finished and, therefore, are indifferent to the fact that present receipts are extremely light as is indicated by the following table which compares receipts in carloads for the weeks ending May 14 and May 21:

Cities.	May 21.	May 14.	Cities.	May 21.	May 14.
New York	142	153	Kansas City	231	221
Pittsburgh	117	116	St. Louis	71	133
Cincinnati	102	93	Los Angeles	149	76
Chicago	97	176	San Francisco	70	58
Minneapolis-St. Paul	31	102	Atlanta	38	41
			Memphis	61	85

Timothy.—Receipts of timothy hay were extremely light in most of the markets, and, though the demand was limited, the scarcity of good hay in several of the central western markets caused advances of 50¢ to $2 per ton. Lower grades were materially strengthened by the advance on the better grades. Eastern markets, however, remained weak and buyers refused to purchase at the advanced price.

Stocks appear to be practically exhausted in the principal southern markets and a good demand developed during the week. Spot hay, apparently, would bring a premium, though but few cars could be sold because the demand was local and for immediate needs only. No purchases for forward shipments are being made. Western shippers are offering but little hay at present. Only temporary price advances are expected by the trade.

New Alfalfa Arrives at Memphis.

Alfalfa.—The demand for alfalfa of the better grades was considerably improved during the week, caused principally by the light receipts of good hay. Prices were steady. A few cars of sound brown leafy alfalfa sold at Savannah during the week at $28 per ton. Local alfalfa is being harvested in South Carolina which will curtail the demand for outside hay. The first new hay was offered also on the Memphis market and sold at $28 for No. 1. Receipts are not expected to be liberal for some time, however. Southwestern alfalfa appears to be moving only into near-by territory. Some hay from southern Arizona has been shipped to southern California where there is beginning to be a good demand from feeders and dairymen. The market at Los Angeles is strong with an upward tendency but weak at San Francisco because of good pasturage in that territory. Seattle also reports a dull market with No. 1 alfalfa quoted at $17 for spot hay and $15 per ton for July delivery.

Prairie.—The demand for prairie at both Omaha and Kansas City has been improved along with the demand for timothy and alfalfa but has not been sufficiently strong to cause any material advance in prices. Low grades, however, continue to be a slow sale. Receipts continue very light, caused principally by low prices and high freight rates. Reports from Minneapolis state that much of the hay remaining in stacks unbaled is now damaged to such an extent that it will not bring the cost of baling and transportation.

Straw.—Light receipts caused some advances in the straw market and higher prices were quoted in several instances. Prices at the principal markets were as follows: No. 1 wheat straw—Philadelphia $19, Baltimore $14.50, Pittsburgh $15.50, Cincinnati $12, Chicago $12, Chattanooga $23, Omaha $8, Kansas City $9; oat straw practically same as quotations on wheat straw; No. 1 rye straw—New York $24, Philadelphia $22, Baltimore $17, Pittsburgh $16, Cincinnati $18, Chicago $14, Minneapolis $9, Omaha $9.

CARLOAD PRICES OF HAY AND FEED AT IMPORTANT MARKETS MAY 21.

[In dollars per ton.]

Commodity.	New York.[1]	Philadelphia.	Baltimore.	Richmond.	Atlanta.	Memphis.[1]	Cincinnati.[1]	Pittsburgh.[1]	Chicago.[1]	Minneapolis.[1]	Omaha.[1]	St. Louis.[1]	Kansas City.[1]	San Francisco.[1]	Los Angeles.[1]
HAY.															
Timothy and clover:															
No. 1 timothy	28.00	23.50	.....	26.00	31.00	25.50	22.00	22.50	22.00	20.00	.....	28.00	[2]19.00	.....	.....
Standard timothy	27.00	22.50	23.00	25.00	29.00	.....	21.50	20.00	20.00	18.50	.....	26.00	17.00	.....	.....
No. 2 timothy	26.00	21.00	22.00	24.00	28.00	22.00	20.50	18.00	18.50	17.50	.....	23.00	15.00	.....	.....
No. 1 light clover, mixed	27.50	20.00	20.00	25.00	29.00	.....	20.00	16.00	19.00	[2]18.00	.....	26.00	[2]16.50	.....	.....
No. 1 clover, mixed	23.50	18.00	18.50	23.00	29.00	.....	19.00	15.00	17.00	[2]16.00	.....	24.00	[2]14.50	.....	.....
No. 1 clover	.....	.....	15.50	22.00	.....	.....	16.00	.....	16.00	[2]16.00	.....	23.00	[2]14.00	.....	.....
Alfalfa:															
No. 1 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	34.00	28.00	20.00	.....	24.00	[2]19.00	20.00	28.00	22.00	20.00	21.00
Standard alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.00	26.00	18.00	.....	21.00	[2]17.00	17.50	25.00	19.00	18.00	.....
No. 2 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	28.00	23.00	13.00	.....	18.00	[2]15.00	11.00	22.00	15.00	15.00	.....
Prairie:															
No. 1 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19.00	16.00	13.00	20.00	14.50	.....	.....
No. 2 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.00	14.00	11.00	18.00	12.00	.....	.....
No. 1 midland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.00	10.00	12.50	.....	[2]7.50	.....	.....
No. 1 wheat hay	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22.00	22.00
FEED (bagged).															
Wheat bran:															
Spring	26.00	25.50	25.50	26.00	29.00	.....	.....	23.50	19.50	16.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	.....	.....	28.00	29.00	29.00	21.50	.....	25.50	.....	.....	.....	20.00	.....	39.00	41.00
Hard winter	.....	.....	.....	.....	29.00	.....	.....	24.50	.....	.....	16.09	19.50	16.50	.....	32.00
Wheat middlings:															
Spring (standard)	25.00	24.25	24.50	26.00	30.00	.....	21.50	23.60	19.00	15.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	.....	.....	26.00	33.00	31.00	.....	27.50	28.00	23.50	.....	.....	26.00	.....	.....	.....
Hard winter	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.00	.....	22.00	29.00	.....	.....	21.00	24.50	.....	.....	.....
Hard winter wheat shorts	.....	.....	.....	.....	32.00	27.00	.....	26.00	.....	.....	22.00	23.00	22.00	40.00	.....
Wheat mixed feed	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38.00	.....
Rye middlings	.....	22.50	.....	22.00	.....	.....	.....	20.50	.....	14.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
High protein meals:															
Linseed	36.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34.00	30.00	27.00	31.50	30.00	31.00	.....	.....	.....
Cottonseed (41%)	.....	40.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	37.50	.....	.....	.....	35.00	35.00	35.00	.....	.....
Cottonseed (36%)	37.50	38.50	.....	.....	30.00	29.25	35.00	32.50	.....	.....	32.00	.....	.....	.....	31.00
No. 1 alfalfa meal (medium)	.....	.....	29.00	.....	.....	25.00	.....	24.50	.....	20.00	23.00	18.00	23.00	28.00	.....
Gluten feed	34.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29.30	31.93	26.50	.....	.....	29.50	.....	.....	.....
Hominy feed	31.00	29.50	29.50	32.00	29.00	.....	.....	.....	23.00	.....	19.50	22.00	.....	.....	.....
Ground barley	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29.00	18.60	.....	.....	29.50	.....	[3]32.00
Beet pulp	29.50	28.00	27.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.80	.....	48.00	.....	.....	.....	30.00	30.00

[1] Hay quotations represent average of cash sales at these markets. [2] Nominal. [3] Rolled.

SUMMER DULLNESS NOW PREVAILS ON FEED MARKETS.

Little Activity Shown in Any Line—Slight Price Fluctuations Due to Local Causes.

Feed markets for the week ending May 21 recorded practically the same conditions that have prevailed for the past 30 days. The market is very dull and there is no active demand at present for any of the commodities covered by this report. Practically all purchases are for immediate needs only and no buying for future or seasonal delivery is reported. Steady grain prices combined with light production prevented any downward price trend that the limited demand would likely cause.

Wheat feeds.—The volume of business reported from the various markets during the week was small. No urgent demand was anywhere apparent but offerings were also limited, as the output of most of the mills has been very light for some time. Southern markets report a slight improvement in demand, but efforts to advance prices have met with little success, as buyers will not pay the higher prices asked. There has been a narrowing of the spread between bran and middlings in most of the markets. Middlings are quoted within 50¢ of bran at both Minneapolis and Chicago, while several southern and western markets quote them at a price equal to or above that of bran. This is due to the increased feeding demand for middlings which usually occurs at this season.

Cottonseed meal.—There has been no new development in the cottonseed meal situation. Domestic buyers appear indifferent, but considerable meal is still being exported. The Bureau of the Census reports the exports of meal and cake for April as 31,093 tons, making the total exports of meal and cake from August, 1920, to April, 1921, inclusive, 191,845 tons.

Linseed meal.—The demand for linseed meal continues very poor and price declines amounting to 50¢ to $1 per ton occurred in several markets. Mills report the supply of meal below normal but still in excess of the demand. Some are of the opinion that the demand will overtake the supply within the next 30 days.

(Concluded on page 349, column 2.)

Seeds

DEMAND FOR LATE FORAGE CROP SEEDS STRENGTHENS.

Some Items Advance in Price—Stocks Sufficient—645,000 Pounds of Red Clover Imported.

The seed market continued quiet during the week ending May 21, although there was some improvement in the demand for late-sown forage crop seeds with notable advances in the prices of cowpeas, soy beans, and Sudan grass. The favorable planting season for the principal field crops, however, may cause the demand for late-sown forage crop seeds to fall short of normal. Stocks in the hands of large wholesale seedsmen are, for the most part, considered ample to meet the anticipated requirements.

Clovers and alfalfa.—Prices quoted for clovers and alfalfa are nominal. Dealers at some of the larger markets reduced prices on red and alsike clover 75¢ to $1 per 100 lbs. White clover is quoted $10 per 100 lbs. lower in a few cities. Stocks of red clover were further increased by the arrival at New York of 560,000 lbs. from France and 95,000 lbs. from Germany during the week. It is reported that many farmers in the Northwest are inclined to plow under or cut their sweet clover for hay instead of harvesting it for seed.

Timothy Prices Work Lower.

Grasses.—The demand for timothy is very light and prices are slightly lower in a few of the cities. Supplies of fancy Kentucky bluegrass are reported low and prices are firm but unchanged.

Millets and sorgos.—The demand for millets, forage and grain sorghums, and Sudan grass continues fair to good. Millet prices declined slightly in a few markets, while Kansas City reports the market firm. The heavy demand for Sudan grass caused prices to advance 25¢ to 50¢ per 100 lbs. in most markets. The higher price, however, adversely affected the demand at St. Louis during the latter part of the week.

Soy beans and cowpeas.—Prices of soy beans advanced 30¢ to $1.25 per 100 lbs. in the more important markets for this commodity. Stocks of both early and late varieties are reported ample. Supplies of cowpeas, however, are light, especially the whippoorwill variety, and offerings from producing sections are being made at higher prices than those of ten days ago. Wholesale selling prices advanced 10¢ to 25¢ per 100 lbs. during the week.

Seed corn.—The demand for seed corn continues good in the Northwest, while a moderate demand for late maturing and fodder varieties is reported in the Middle West.

Prospective Crimson Clover Seed Production Small.

New crop domestic crimson clover seed will be a small factor in the commercial supply again this year according to reports submitted to the U. S. Bureau of Markets on May 20. The production in south central Tennessee, the heaviest producing section during the past four years, is expected to be even less than last year because of the reduced acreage to be harvested for seed. The yield per acre, however, will probably be more nearly normal and in some instances greater than in 1920. Harvesting of the seed crop will begin about June 1 and local shippers are prepared to offer $7 to $8.25 per 100 lbs. for country-run seed. A more detailed report will appear in the next issue of The Market Reporter.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF FIELD SEEDS, MAY 21.

Prices given are for high qualities of seed offered by seedsmen. Obviously it is impossible to give prices that represent the same quality and origin of seed in each of the cities.

[In dollars per 100 pounds, except seed grains which are per bushel.]

Kind of seed.	New York.	Baltimore.	Richmond.	Buffalo.	Toledo.	Louisville.	Chicago.	Minneapolis.	St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Denver.	Salt Lake City.	Seattle.	Av. for U. S. May 21, 1920.	Av. for U. S. May 21, 1919.
Clovers:															
Red clover	18.00	18.00	17.00	19.25	22.90	23.00	18.25	21.50	19.00	18.00	20.00	17.00	21.00	46.60	46.00
Alsike clover	19.00	18.50	23.00	20.25	22.50	23.00	19.00	22.50	23.00	24.00	23.00	21.00	24.00	47.65	41.50
White clover	40.00	53.00	60.00	50.00	65.00	50.00	45.00	50.00	60.00	65.00	56.00	75.00	62.00	60.00	48.00
Crimson clover	7.50	7.00	8.00	8.50	.....	8.00	8.00	10.00	10.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	11.80	17.00
Sweet clover	9.00	8.00	12.00	9.25	11.00	8.00	8.00	9.00	9.00	8.00	10.00	11.50	15.00	30.50	25.50
Alfalfa	16.00	16.00	21.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	18.50	21.00	18.00	18.00	16.50	18.00	21.00	37.50	24.50
Grasses:															
Timothy	7.00	7.25	7.75	7.25	6.95	8.00	6.40	6.50	7.15	7.00	6.75	6.50	7.50	12.75	12.25
Redtop	14.50	14.00	15.50	14.75	15.00	17.00	14.00	16.00	14.00	15.00	15.00	17.00	18.00	18.50	15.25
Kentucky bluegrass	32.00	32.00	33.00	32.00	34.00	30.00	33.50	35.00	33.00	35.00	32.00	36.00	32.00	28.25	24.75
Orchard grass	17.00	14.00	16.00	15.50	14.00	17.00	13.75	16.00	14.00	14.00	15.00	.....	18.00	23.75	28.50
Italian rye grass	6.25	6.00	.....	7.50	.....	.....	7.50	8.50	.....	7.00	8.75	.....	12.00	.....	.....
Perennial (English) rye grass	6.25	6.00	.....	7.50	.....	.....	7.50	8.50	8.50	7.00	9.00	.....	10.00	.....	.....
Meadow fescue	.....	.....	.....	24.00	.....	.....	22.50	.....	.....	15.00	21.00	.....	.....	35.35	24.50
Bromus inermis	18.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.50	9.50	.....	14.50	15.00	.....	18.00	28.30	23.50
Millets:															
Golden millet	3.25	3.00	3.10	3.15	3.00	2.50	1.90	2.50	2.20	1.60	2.75	.....	.....	5.95	5.50
Common millet	.....	.....	.....	3.00	.....	.....	1.70	2.00	1.75	1.50	2.50	.....	.....	4.20	4.50
Siberian millet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.85	2.15	2.00	1.45	2.00	.....	.....	3.75	5.00
Hungarian millet	3.50	4.00	.....	3.50	3.25	.....	2.70	3.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.25	6.00
Japanese millet	.....	.....	.....	7.50	.....	.....	8.00	8.00	.....	6.50	7.50	.....	.....	13.75	5.75
Broom-corn millet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.85	2.10	2.00	1.40	2.25	.....	.....	3.80	3.85
Sorgos ("Cane"):															
Amber sorgo	.....	.....	2.75	.....	.....	2.50	1.90	2.20	1.80	1.40	2.25	.....	.....	3.20	4.00
Orange sorgo	.....	.....	3.25	.....	.....	2.50	.....	.....	1.85	1.45	.....	.....	.....	3.55	4.00
Sumac sorgo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.40	4.50
Grain sorghums:															
Kafir	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.50	.....	2.10	1.85	1.45	2.25	.....	.....	3.60	4.00
Milo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.50	.....	2.10	1.85	1.50	2.50	.....	.....	3.60	4.00
Feterita	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.15	1.85	2.50	.....	.....	.....	3.65	4.25
Sudan grass	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.75	3.75	3.50	3.35	3.10	3.75	.....	.....	12.80	22.50
Rape	7.25	7.50	8.00	8.50	9.25	10.00	7.85	8.50	9.50	9.00	8.25	.....	6.50	11.20	10.00
Vetches:															
Hairy vetch	8.50	8.50	.....	10.25	15.00	8.00	9.00	13.50	18.00	.....	18.25	.....	13.00	29.05	24.00
Common vetch	4.75	5.00	.....	6.50	8.00	.....	6.50	8.50	.....	.....	10.25	.....	7.00	9.90	7.75
Peas:															
Canada field peas	4.00	3.50	.....	4.00	4.25	4.50	3.75	4.00	4.50	.....	3.75	.....	3.50	5.90	5.25
Cowpeas	.....	6.25	6.50	.....	.....	6.50	6.00	.....	6.45	5.75	.....	.....	.....	10.50	8.25
Soy beans	.....	5.25	5.00	.....	6.50	6.25[1]	5.50[1]	7.50	5.00	6.00	.....	.....	.....	9.35	5.75
Seed potatoes	.....	.....	2.50	.....	.....	2.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.25	.....	.....	9.00	3.00
Seed grains:															
Seed corn	.....	1.50	1.60	1.30	.....	1.50	1.30	2.15	1.25	1.50	1.70	.....	3.35	3.20	2.50
Seed wheat	.....	.....	.....	2.35	.....	.....	2.25	.....	1.80	.....	2.10	.....	2.10	3.50	3.00
Seed oats	.....	.65	.70	.65	.....	.....	.60	.....	.75	.....	1.05	.....	.90	1.55	.95
Seed barley	.....	.....	.....	1.30	.....	.....	1.00	.....	1.35	.....	1.80	.....	1.30	2.05	1.50
Seed rye	.....	1.55	.....	.....	.....	2.00	.....	.....	1.65	.....	1.95	.....	1.70	2.45	2.00
Seed buckwheat	.....	.....	.....	1.80	1.85	2.00	1.80	1.60	1.75	1.70	.....	.....	.....	2.50	1.95

[1] Northern grown.

WEEKLY FEED TRADE REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 348.)

Alfalfa meal.—Better inquiry for meal from mixed feed manufacturers in the East and South caused a little more firmness in the alfalfa meal market. The supply of finely ground meal is rather light, and is in good demand. New meal was offered at Memphis during the week but at a wide range in quotations. Considerable new meal is being offered on the Pacific coast but the demand is very light. High freight rates prevent shipment East and the local demand will not improve materially until pastures dry up later in the season.

Hominy feed.—Hominy feed held firm in most of the markets during the week, influenced to some extent by the strength in the corn market. The demand is still limited, however, and seems to be falling off in some markets because of the preference of feeders for wheat feeds during the hot weather. Some exports of hominy feed were reported at New Orleans. Prices generally wereun changed except at Chicago, where quotations were $1 below those of the previous week.

Gluten.—There has been practically no change during the week in the price of gluten feed. Supplies are adequate and the demand is only moderate. Manufacturers continue to guarantee their prices against sellers' decline until Aug. 1, but no great movement on these terms has been reported.

Beet pulp.—The market for beet pulp continues very dull and sales are limited. Imported pulp continues to be quoted at $25 per ton at New York, compared with $29.50 for the domestic pulp. But little improvement in the demand for this commodity can be expected as long as good pasturage is available.

In 1920 three States, Illinois, Indiana, and Michigan, took more than 66% of the feeder sheep and lambs sold on the Chicago market.

In 1920 the greatest number of feeder sheep and lambs left the Chicago market during September and the smallest number during April. September movements amounted to 175,301 and those of April to 8,331 head.

Cotton

BOTH SPOT AND FUTURES STEADY DURING PAST WEEK

Average Middling Price at Ten Designated Markets Closed at 11.45 Cents on May 21.

During the week ending May 21 prices for both spot cotton and future contracts remained steady. Spot-cotton quotations declined a few points while quotations for future contracts exhibited an upward tendency, except those for July contracts, which declined slightly. The average price of Middling as determined from the quotations supplied by the 10 designated spot markets closed at 11.45¢ per lb. on May 21, compared with 11.52¢ at the close of the previous week and 40.66¢ for the corresponding day in 1920.

The movement of prices for future contracts for the week ranged from a decline of 15 points for July contracts at New Orleans to an advance of 26 points for March contracts at New York. On the New York Cotton Exchange May future contracts advanced 5 points and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange Saturday's closing price for May futures was the same as that of the previous week—11.90¢. May future contracts on the Liverpool Cotton Association closed at 7.75d. per lb. on May 19, compared with 7.94d. on May 13 and 24.49d. for May 21 of last year. (May 20, 1921 was a holiday at Liverpool.)

The week witnessed a further falling off in spot sales. Sales at the 10 designated markets totaled 50,161 bales, compared with 63,274 bales the previous week and 32,018 bales for the corresponding week in 1920. (Sales for 1920 exclude Dallas.)

Commercial reports indicate that prices for fabrics remained firm during the week, with a good demand for certain kinds of goods, but buyers generally continue to pursue a hand-to-mouth policy in supplying their needs.

Closing Future Prices for May 21 and for the Corresponding Days in 1920 and 1919.

	New York.			New Orleans.		
	1921	1920	1919	1921	1920	1919
May	12.35	.....	.....	11.90	40.35	31.40
July	12.66	37.55	30.90	12.25	37.40	30.60
October	13.37	34.67	30.35	12.92	34.58	29.58
December	13.75	33.60	29.95	13.27	33.53	29.40

Spot Quotations for Middling Upland Cotton at New York on May 20 for Each of the Past 32 Years.

	Cents.		Cents.
1921	12.65	1905	8.30
1920	43.00	1904	13.15
1919	31.75	1903	12.15
1918	26.25	1902	9.44
1917	21.10	1901	8.06
1916	13.20	1900	9.75
1915	9.75	1899	6.25
1914	13.60	1898	6.44
1913	12.00	1897	7.75
1912	11.50	1896	8.31
1911	16.10	1895	7.12
1910	15.25	1894	7.19
1909	11.80	1893	7.75
1908	10.90	1892	7.38
1907	12.15	1891	8.94
1906	11.95	1890	12.25

Stocks of Government-Classed Cotton at Future Markets.

Inspected cotton, Government classed, in warehouses at the ports of New York and New Orleans on May 20, and on the corresponding day in 1920, of the grades tenderable on future contracts made on the exchanges in these markets, subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures Act, as amended:

Grade.	New York.		New Orleans.	
	1921	1920	1921	1920
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
Middling Fair	.....	1	3	9
Strict Good Middling	81	22	258	195
Good Middling	2,155	302	2,454	1,365
Strict Middling	14,183	1,023	12,542	3,409
Middling	44,463	3,027	18,582	4,562
Strict Low Middling	39,472	5,382	13,307	3,901
Low Middling	9,619	1,309	4,630	3,632
Good Middling Yellow Tinged	3,791	73	2,586	250
Strict Middling Yellow Tinged	3,085	166	2,209	307
Good Middling Yellow Stained	32	1	3	5
Total	116,885	11,306	56,574	17,635

Total stocks of cotton, all kinds, on May 20, at the port of New York were 137,283 bales, and for the corresponding day in 1920, 46,504 bales; at the port of New Orleans, 419,299 bales, and for the corresponding day in 1920, 334,815 bales.

Cotton Movement and Exports From Aug. 1 to May 20

(Information from commercial sources.)

	1920–21	1919–20
	Bales.	*Bales.*
Port receipts	5,627,796	6,476,714
Port stocks	1,627,119	1,092,666
Interior receipts	6,696,111	6,606,514
Interior stocks	1,519,729	1,076,708
Into sight	9,780,508	11,109,258
Northern spinners' takings	1,643,398	2,590,610
Southern spinners' takings	2,349,148	3,148,273
World's visible supply of American cotton	4,560,658	4,119,228

Exports for the week ending May 20 amounted to 74,417 bales compared with 63,796 bales the previous week and 64,084 bales for the corresponding week in 1920; the total exports from August 1 to May 20 amounted to 4,308,134 bales compared with 5,865,576 bales in 1919–20.

Exports of American Cotton From Aug. 1 to May 20.

To—	1920–21	1919–20
	Bales.	*Bales.*
Great Britain	1,401,625	2,893,649
France	476,717	525,482
Germany	937,713	389,984
Italy	434,508	435,938
Japan and China	398,939	875,205
Other countries	658,632	745,318
Total	4,308,134	5,865,576

SPOT COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Price of Middling spot cotton for May 21, and the commercial differences in price between Middling and other grades of American Upland cotton at each of the 10 markets named, together with the total number of bales sold during the week ending May 21 in each of the markets, as reported to the U. S. Bureau of Markets.

	Norfolk.	Augusta.	Savannah.	Montgomery.	Memphis.	Little Rock.	Dallas.	Houston.	Galveston.	New Orleans.	Average.
White standards:	*On.*[1]	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*
Middling Fair	200	250	225	225	225	250	300	200	400	225	250
Strict Good Middling	150	200	175	175	175	200	250	150	300	200	198
Good Middling	100	100	125	125	125	150	150	100	200	150	133
Strict Middling	50	50	75	75	75	75	50	50	50	75	65
Middling	**11.25**	**11.13**	**11.63**	**11.00**	**11.75**	**11.50**	**10.90**	**11.70**	**11.90**	**11.75**	**11.45**
	Off.[1]	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*
Strict Low Middling	125	100	100	100	100	125	150	100	125	100	113
Low Middling	275	225	200	200	200	250	275	200	250	250	233
Strict Good Ordinary [2]	375	350	300	300	400	350	375	300	350	325	343
Good Ordinary [2]	500	450	400	400	500	450	450	400	450	425	443
Yellow Tinged:											
Good Middling	100	50	50	50	Even	50	50	50	50	50	50
Strict Middling	175	150	150	150	100	125	150	150	150	125	143
Middling [2]	300	250	300	250	150	250	250	250	250	275	253
Strict Low Middling [2]	450	350	425	350	300	350	400	400	350	375	375
Low Middling [2]	550	450	475	450	400	450	500	500	500	425	470
Yellow Stained:											
Good Middling	250	225	250	225	100	200	200	250	250	250	220
Strict Middling [2]	350	325	350	325	200	250	300	350	350	325	313
Middling [2]	500	500	450	450	250	400	400	400	450	400	420
Blue Stained:											
Good Middling [2]	325	275	300	275	100	250	300	300	300	275	270
Strict Middling [2]	425	375	400	375	200	350	375	400	400	350	365
Middling [2]	525	475	500	500	250	450	500	500	500	425	463
Sales for week, bales	1,919	2,258	741	87	4,050	3,885	14,905	13,744	3,667	4,905	[3]50,161

[1] The differences are stated in terms of hundredths of a cent per pound. By "On" is meant that the stated number of points is to be added to the price of Middling, and by "Off" is meant that the stated number of points is to be subtracted from the price of Middling.

[2] These grades are not tenderable on future contracts made subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures Act, as amended, on the future exchanges at New York and New Orleans.

[3] Total sales in the designated markets.

Premium Staple Cotton.

A fair demand for premium staple cotton is reported at both New Orleans and Memphis. Some of the sales reported in these two markets were as follows:

	Cents.
New Orleans:	
Strict Middling, 1 to 1 1/16 ins	13
Good Ordinary to Low Middling, 1 1/16 ins	9
Low Middling, 1 1/16 ins	10
Strict Low Middling, 1 1/16 ins	10 3/4
Strict Low Middling, 1 3/16 ins	11
Middling to Strict Middling, 1 1/16 to 1 1/4 ins	14 1/2
Strict Middling to Good Middling, 1 3/16 to 1 1/4 ins	15
Strict Low Middling, full 1 1/4 ins	15
Strict Low Middling, 1 1/4 to 1 5/16 ins	15
Good Middling, 1 1/4 to 1 5/16 ins	17
Strict Middling, 1 5/16 ins	17
Strict Middling, California, 1 5/16 ins	18 1/2
Strict Middling to Good Middling, full 1 5/16 ins	19 1/2
Memphis:	
Middling, 1 1/16 ins	12
Strict Middling, 1 3/16 ins	13
Strict Middling, 1 1/4 ins	16
Strict Low Middling to Middling, 1 5/16 ins	16 1/2
Middling to Strict Middling, 1 3/16 ins	18
Middling to Strict Middling, full 1 5/16 ins	20

The average premiums quoted on May 21 and for the corresponding day in 1920 in the New Orleans and Memphis markets for the staple lengths specified are stated below. The premiums are based on Middling short staple cotton at 11.75¢ per lb. at both New Orleans and Memphis on May 21, 1921, and 40.25¢ per lb. at New Orleans and 40.50¢ per lb. at Memphis, on May 22, 1920.

	New Orleans.		Memphis.	
	1921	1920	1921	1920
	Points.	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*
1 1/16 ins	50	650	50	550
1 3/16 ins	400	2,525	425	2,800
1 1/4 ins	600	3,750	625	4,500
1 5/16 ins	(1)	4,500	(1)	5,000
1 3/8 ins	(1)	.....	(1)	6,000
1 7/16 ins	(1)	.....	(1)	6,500

[1] Nominal.

Telegraphic advices indicate that Pima American-Egyptian cotton of No. 2 grade is quoted at 34¢ per lb. and of No. 3 grade 33¢ per lb. f. o. b. New England mill points.

Latest quotations received for Egyptian Sakellaridis cotton for prompt delivery were 36½c per lb. for Fully Good and 26¾c for Good Fair on c. i. f. terms landed Boston or New York.

Latest advices received indicate that Sea Island cotton of No. 2 grade or Extra Choice with average staple is quoted at 36c per lb. at Savannah. A year ago the quotation for that grade of Sea Island cotton at Savannah was $1.15 per lb.

WORLD STOCKS OF COTTON ON MAY 1 AND CARRYOVER ON JULY 31.

	Bales.[1]	Bales.[1]
Stocks in the United States[2]:		
In consuming establishments	1,316,015	
In public storage and at compresses	5,028,631	
Elsewhere	2,856,043	
Total		9,200,689
Stocks outside the United States[3]:		
American cotton afloat for Europe, including 11,385 bales exported on April 30	249,204	
Indian cotton afloat for Europe	[4] 45,600	
Egyptian and Brazilian cotton afloat	69,000	
At British ports, including London	1,050,000	
At Continental ports	592,000	
At Alexandria	[4] 373,500	
At Bombay	[4] 1,068,000	
Total		[5] 3,447,304
Mill stocks on May 1 in Great Britain, on the Continent, and in Japan		[6] 1,200,000
Grand total		13,847,993
World consumption, May 1 to July 31		[6] 3,300,000
World carryover on July 31		[6] [7] 10,547,993

[1] Running bales, approximately 500 lbs. each.
[2] Data from the Bureau of the Census.
[3] Data from commercial sources.
[4] Reduced to 500-lb. bales.
[5] Stocks at interior points in India and Egypt, as well as at all points in China, and a few other foreign countries, are omitted owing to lack of information.
[6] Estimated.
[7] This estimate of the probable world carryover compares with the estimate of 10,648,550 bales published in The Market Reporter of Feb. 12.

Foreign Spinners' Takings of American Cotton From Aug. 1 to Apr. 29.

	1920-21	1919-20	1913-14
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
Great Britain	1,346,000	2,315,000	2,389,000
Continent	2,182,000	1,852,000	3,843,000
Japan and Mexico	400,000	752,000	370,000
Total	3,928,000	4,919,000	6,602,000

Deliveries to Spinners in Great Britain from Aug. 1 to Apr. 29.

Descriptions.	1920-21	1919-20	1913-14
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
American	1,346,000	2,261,000	2,389,000
Brazilian	31,000	21,000	176,000
Egyptian	157,000	370,000	347,000
Peruvian	62,000	163,000	133,000
West Indian, etc	3,700	3,800	10,000
African	16,000	28,200	37,000
East Indian, etc	54,300	84,000	52,000
Total	1,670,000	2,931,000	3,144,000

Cotton Imports at Bremen, Germany.

The Bremen, Germany, cotton exchange reports arrivals in March of 126,606 bales of cotton. America contributed 125,314 bales of this amount, while India contributed most of the remainder.

LIVE STOCK REPORTS VALUABLE.

(Concluded from front page.)

great weight. Abundant information along this line may be found in both the weekly live-stock market reports and the reports dealing with meat trade conditions in the large consuming centers published in The Market Reporter.

In this connection the stockman is also interested in knowing whether the per capita consumption of meat is increasing or decreasing and whether the movement applies equally to all classes of meat or whether consumption of beef is decreasing while that of some other class is increasing. This information is obtainable from the monthly statistical report covering the live-stock and meat situation as a whole.

The stock raiser should also keep in touch with the markets for hides, tallow, and other animal by-products because of the important bearing which these markets have on the price of cattle. When such products are selling high the packer and slaughterer can pay relatively more for cattle than when by-products are low. For such information he may consult the hide and skin reports which are published at frequent intervals.

Now let us assume that the stock raiser's steers are about ready to be marketed. Up to this point his interest in market reports has been of a rather general character. He has, to be sure, followed them carefully and persistently, but he has used them chiefly as a basis for gaining a broad general view of the situation and as a foundation on which to base his general, long-time operations. Now, however, he must begin an intensive study.

With his cattle practically ready for market two problems arise and demand prompt solution. On what day should he ship them and where? With prices fluctuating all the way from 10¢ to $1 per 100 lbs. in a single day, getting on the market 24 hours early or late may make a difference of several hundred dollars in his returns. He now wants the most accurate and detailed information available, and he must have it promptly or it will be of little use.

Quick Information Needed.

In all probability he can reach any one of several markets with almost equal facility. In view of this it behooves him to keep posted on conditions and prices prevailing on all of the markets within his reach. A surplus and low prices may exist at one market while at another market a comparatively short distance away there may be a relative scarcity and a considerably higher level of prices.

For data to guide him on these points he should study the daily live-stock reports issued by the bureau. These reports portray the course of trading from the opening to the close and show the exact prices prevailing almost from hour to hour. He may even find it profitable to have summaries of these reports wired to him daily for a short time in order to get the information a little quicker than the mails can deliver it. Or if he lives in a locality where the bureau's radio market reports are received he can get daily information via the wireless.

To be sure, the stockman must know how to interpret market reports and extract from them the meaning of various sets of circumstances as they develop. For example, if one market is higher than most of its competitors and the condition is apparently due to a scarcity of supplies, the wise stock raiser will hesitate about shipping there unless he can reach the market within a very few hours. High prices always attract shipments and usually result in a temporary surplus and lower prices. Frequently the shipper gains most by sending his stock to a market which has had a protracted period of low prices, for he stands a chance of getting on the market just in time to catch the advance which usually follows such a period.

These and many similar deductions are arrived at through study, observation, and experience. It may be added that success or failure and the varying degrees of both depend almost wholly, first, upon the number of reliable market reports which the stockman reads and studies, and, second, upon the accuracy of his interpretations and deductions.

If there is any doubt about the truth of the above statement the stock raiser need only appeal to his own observation. He will find that the individuals and firms who have been most successful are the ones who have missed no opportunity to obtain additional information regarding their business and have stopped at no reasonable expense to get such information in the shortest possible time.

Cotton Mills in Lancashire, England, Operating on Part Time.

Fifteen cotton mills, 26,148 spindles, and 7,684 looms in the cotton manufacturing center of Lancashire, England, have suspended operation so far in 1921, leaving 1,959 firms, 57,937,812 mule and ring spindles, and 790,399 looms operating on part time, according to a report recently received.

About one-third of the world's cotton spindles are located in Lancashire and the consumption of cotton normally equals about one-sixth of the world's commercial crop. To Apr. 15 English spinners had taken 1,307,000 bales of American cotton, compared with 2,180,000 to Apr. 15, 1920, a falling off of about 40%.

The importations of American cotton by all European countries so far this season amount to about 1,500,000 bales less than last season. At present spinners are buying from hand-to-mouth and using up reserve stocks. Under normal trade conditions most spinners, both in England and elsewhere, would take advantage of the low prices now prevailing for American cotton, but there is no incentive, naturally, for mills to buy cotton in order to manufacture goods which for the most part can not be sold.

COTTONSEED PRICE QUOTATIONS.

Week Ending May 14.

City.	Car lots.	Wagon lots.
	Per ton.	*Per ton.*
New Bern, N. C	$18.00	$16.00
Anderson, S. C	25.00	22.00
Camden, S. C		18.00
Greenville, S. C	20.00	16.00
Charleston, S. C	20.00	20.00
Kershaw, S. C		20.00
Laurens, S. C	18.00	15.00
Manning, S. C	18.00	15.00
St. Matthews, S. C	20.00	18.00
Westminster, S. C	20.00	18.00
Atlanta, Ga	26.00	22.00
Montgomery, Ala	20.00	
Memphis, Tenn	21.00	18.00
Greenville, Miss	21.50	18.00
Jackson, Miss	18.00	
Fort Smith, Ark	17.00	15.00
Little Rock, Ark	16.00	12.00
New Orleans, La	16.00-18.00	
Shreveport, La	18.00	15.00
Dallas, Tex	20.00	20.00
Fort Worth, Tex	21.50	21.50
Houston, Tex	21.00	20.00

Foreign Markets

ENGLAND'S BUTTER IMPORTS BACK TO PREWAR VOLUME

Australia, New Zealand, Canada, and Argentina Gain in Butter Exports to Great Britain.

England during recent months has been importing butter in quantities unparalleled since 1913 and scarcely paralleled then, having received 112,729,680 lbs. from Jan. 1 to Apr. 1, a total almost twice as great as that received during the corresponding period of 1920. The amount of butter imported into England during the corresponding period of 1913 totaled 114,001,440 lbs. Anticipation of an advance in price following decontrol may have been responsible for the unusual volume of recent imports.

Supply Sources Change.

The sources from which England received this butter show an important change. The Antipodean colonies which increased their butter production during the war are eager to become the most important source of England's future permanent supply. Argentina is also looking to the Enghsh market as an outlet for her surplus production, having delivered 22,697,584 lbs. of butter in England during the first three months of 1921, compared with but 4,245,584 lbs. during the same period of 1913. Canada, while not fulfilling the hopes of the English butter trade, is now promoting the butter industry, confident that the United Kingdom will afford an unlimited market in the future.

Denmark Accepts Lower Prices.

Denmark, always the chief source of England's imports, is meeting the new competition offered by New Zealand, Australia, Argentina, and Canada by accepting lower prices. In spite of that fact, imports from Denmark during the first three months of 1921 show a decrease of 48.2% compared with imports from that country during the corresponding period of 1913.

Butter prices are declining gradually in England. The large Government stocks remaining unsold on Mar. 31, when decontrol took place, exerted a depressing influence upon the English butter market.

The following table giving the imports of butter into the United Kingdom for the first three months of 1921, 1920, and 1913 also shows the shifting sources of England's butter supply:

Exporting country.	1913	1920	1921
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Denmark	43,925,392	21,206,640	22,752,464
Australia	30,223,536	9,360,960	41,276,144
New Zealand	16,434,432	15,736,560	22,722,560
Argentina	4,245,584	2,617,776	22,697,584
Canada		1,335,824	1,054,704
Others	19,172,496	11,340,560	2,226,224
Total	114,001,440	61,598,320	112,729,680

Spain Increases Import Duty on Sugar.

The duty on the importation of sugar into Spain was increased on Apr. 1 from $2.15 to $3.68 per 100 lbs. (35 to 60 pesetas per 100 kilograms, conversions being made to U. S. currency according to the rate of May 20, when a peseta was worth 13½¢) reports the American consul at Barcelona, Spain.

EXPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS, OLEOMARGARINE, AND EGGS FOR APRIL.

Destination.	Butter.	Oleomargarine.	Cheese.	Eggs.	Milk.		
					Condensed.	Evaporated.	Powdered.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Dozens.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Belgium			14,405				
Denmark			78,500	4			
France					29,400	33,660	45,870
Germany	250	200	69		531,304	2,488,065	450,135
Gibraltar					4,494	34,400	
Greece					300		
Italy							10,000
Netherlands						30	33,635
Norway			22,550				
Poland and Danzig					72	3,291,442	9,999
Russia in Europe							7,650
Sweden	1,400				8,400		
Turkey in Europe					42	48,000	
United Kingdom	12,800		1,013,176	8	280,050	5,334,150	176,740
Bermuda	8,795	4,210	306	3,930	43,577	17,040	100
British Honduras	7,421	3,910	6,947	30	8,498	7,958	120
Canada	516,010	250,575	104,561	335,130	2,720	48	67,710
Costa Rica	4,168		3,286		24,645	6,176	
Guatemala	1,197		1,356		4,536	996	
Honduras	11,797		8,743	2,730	24,603	7,991	397
Panama	52,612	17,550	42,601	61,410	96,434	360,344	3,893
Mexico	150,493	4,931	109,276	382,990	220,479	339,258	25,705
Newfoundland and Labrador					5,800		
Barbados	7,400	7,200			4,200	240	
Jamaica	4,860	8,600	17,460	480	72,216	14,650	
Trinidad and Tobago	63,880	2,400	6,301		108,950	1,920	
Other British West Indies	8,135	11,870	4,842		18,690	9,207	12
Cuba	63,671	1,874	157,229	1,488,620	3,523,605	73,241	5,484
Virgin Islands	11,782	900	7,516	60	7,125	504	
Dutch West Indies	1,612	3,100	60		1,581	11,041	176
French West Indies	6,700						
Haiti	35,855	4,200	6,314		1,928	624	765
Dominican Republic	16,425	2,300	10,607		39,684	9,326	
Brazil					1,326	6,344	400
Chile	144				39,780	1,388	
Colombia	2,650		257		11,286	2,599	2,545
British Guiana	11,300				5,250	960	
Peru	31,304	60	10,610		22,100	157,958	250
China	24,248		10,940		168,947	87,795	
Chosen	560		279		44,640	3,600	
British India					23,800	39,600	
Straits Settlements					31,056	38,940	
Other British East Indies						45,500	
Dutch East Indies					36,376	613,139	
Hongkong	1,200	600	6,183		209,480	25,528	5,000
Japan	5,080		4,480		501,190	18,144	1,524
Russia in Asia	2,904		1,078	450	30,480		
Turkey in Asia			5			172,000	
Philippine Islands	35,600		10,120		346,032	319,000	3,000
French Africa						21,805	
Morocco						5,700	
Other countries	4,313		4,190		16,545	16,093	1,485
Total: April, 1921	**1,106,566**	**324,480**	**1,664,287**	**2,275,842**	**6,551,621**	**13,669,404**	**852,595**
Total: April, 1920	779,216	1,877,247	1,842,317	1,743,480	31,491,362	20,012,156	113,534

IMPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS AND DAIRY SUBSTITUTES FOR APRIL.

Imported from—	Butter and butter substitutes.	Cheese and cheese substitutes.	Condensed and evaporated milk and cream.	Casein.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Denmark	1,301,346	22,327		
France		291,588		
Italy		314,066		
Netherlands	984	63,989		
Norway		23,119		
Spain		101		
Switzerland		158,979		
England		1,148	240	5,000
Canada	53,780	6,038	1,152,269	3,555
Honduras		323		
Panama	112			
Argentina		676,445		584,247
Australia	5,600			
New Zealand	8,400			
Totals:				
Apr., 1921	**1,370,222**	**1,558,123**	**1,152,509**	**592,802**
Apr., 1920	5,065,020	740,158	1,436,055	2,272,758

IMPORTS OF EGGS FOR APRIL.

Imported from—	Dozen.	Total.	Dozen.
England	90	**Apr., 1921**	**350,137**
Canada	5,316	Apr., 1920	137,637
China	314,340		
Hongkong	30,391		

California Eggs Exported Direct to London.

On May 11 the S. S. *Moerdyke* sailing direct to London from San Francisco carried a sample shipment of 50 cases of eggs which had been "processed." The shipment was carefully loaded in a refrigerated compartment with apples and oranges. As the eggs were "processed," it is believed that they will not acquire any foreign odor or flavor because of being shipped in the same compartment with fruit.

This is the first shipment of eggs ever made direct from California to England and if it is successful a new market for the Pacific-coast product will have been established. It is interesting to note that the cost of ocean transportation from San Francisco direct to London is 5¢ per doz., or $1.50 per case, whereas the transcontinental freight rate from San Francisco to New York or other eastern points is practically 7¢ per doz.

A representative of the U. S. Bureau of Markets who is stationed in London has been notified to make an inspection of the quality and condition of the eggs when the steamer arrives in England.

United States Largest Market for Brazil's Cocoa.

The cocoa shipments from Bahia, Brazil, during the first three months of 1921 amounted to 295,228 bags of 132 lbs. each, according to the American consul at that port. This compares with 168,108 bags for the same period of 1920 and 252,635 for the same period of 1919. The United States received 206,246 bags of this cocoa during the first quarter of 1921. On Apr. 1 there were 103,265 bags of cocoa in stock at Bahia the bulk of which was consigned for shipment to New York during April and May.

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